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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 10, 1864. [NO. 2471.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $10 00 per annum, paid in advance.
Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $15 00.
Advertisements inserted for $3 per square of 12 lines or less for the first, and two dollars for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 28th ult., by Rev. N. B. Cobb, Col. C. D. HILL to Miss BETTIE W., daughter of Dr. J. H. Hicks; all of Duplin.

DIED.

In this town, on the 5th inst., Mrs. SARAH L. ATKINSON, aged 58 years.

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors for Moore county,
At Arch'd Kelly's, Thursday Oct 13th, 1864
At M Sheffield's, Friday Oct. 14th
At T W. Ritter's, Saturday Oct 15th
At the Alston place, Monday Oct 17th
At D McIntosh's Tuesday Oct 18th
At John Sheppard's, Wednesday Oct 19th.
At McNeill's, Thursday Oct 20th
At D. Graham's, Friday Oct 21st
At Carthage, Saturday Oct 22d

Also at Carthage on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday 24th, 25th and 26th, (Court week) to collect Tax due, to-wit: Tax on sales for the quarter ending 1st of October, the 30 per cent. on profits on sales made between the 17th of Feb'y 1864 and 1st of July 1864, the tax on property, credits, &c., and the soldiers' tax. The tax payers will please attend promptly at 10 o'clock, with their lists made out for the Assessors and pay their taxes, or they will be attended to after that time at their cost.
ALEX KELLY.
Collector 32d District N. C.
Sept. 30. 72*2t

WANTED,

HIDES to tan on shares. Terms, ½ Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it in a very short time if desired by Hickle's patent. Persons wishing their Hides tanned can send them to our address to Egypt Depot, where they will be taken from and Leather delivered at our expense. Our address is Beaumont, Chatham county.
W. D. WATSON & CO.
Reference Messrs G. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.
Aug. 24. 61*&swtlJpd

10.000 Pieces New Music,

JUST received, which will be sent to any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices.

We have now become the SOLE AGENTS in North Carolina, for Geo. Dunn & Co. of Richmond, who are the *largest* and *finest* Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them, from this State, will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Books, Music, &c
BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Sept. 5. 66*tf

NOTICE.

MY HORSE, CONFEDERATE, 3 years old March past, 16¼ hands high, very dark bay, and as good in form as any judge of the stock would have him; sired by Gold Seeker, out of a well-conditioned, good blooded trotting Mare. Confederate will serve a few Mares at my place, 4 miles from town, East side of Cape Fear. Insurance $100 or ten bushels of corn. Season $75 or 7½ bushels.
JNO. WADDILL.
Sept. 23. 70*4tpd

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable on the night of the 20th inst. a GRAY MARE, nearly white, 15 years old. She shows the mark of a founder on her fore hoofs. The last heard of the thief he was on the Plank Road, in five or six miles of Blue's bridge, on Drowning Creek, going in the direction of said bridge. He is supposed to be the same villain that stole Mr. Duncan McLauchlin's Mare a short time ago. I will give the above reward for the delivery of the Mare and proof for the conviction of the thief.
JOHN LINDSAY.
Fayetteville P. O., Sept. 22. 70*3tpd

RATES OF TRANSPORTATION

On the Cape Fear River from Sept. 1, 1864.

Alum, per bbl,	$25 00
Apples,	7 50
Bricks per M,	50 00
Blue Stone, per bbl,	25 00
Buggies,	40 00
Barrels, empty,	3 00
Do do Spts Turpentine,	5 00
Bacon, loose per ton,	50 00
Do packed (cask,)	15 00
Bedsteads,	7 50
Cider, per bbl,	10 00
Copperas per bbl,	15 00
Carts,	25 00
Carboys,	25 00
Carriages and Coaches,	75 00
Coffee per bag,	25 00
Coal per ton	37 50
Do per hhd,	20 00
Chairs, sitting,	1 00
Do small rockers,	2 50
Do large do,	5 00
Cotton, per bale,	20 00
Cement per bbl,	7 50
Demijohns, empty,	1 00
Do filled,	5 00
Fish and Pork, per bbl,	7 50
Flour, per bbl,	7 50
Fluid,	25 00
Grain, per bushel,	75
Grindstones per ton,	50 00
Horses and Cattle, each,	30 00
Hay and Fodder, per bale,	10 00
Hides, dry,	2 00
Do green,	3 00
Iron, Lead and Pig Iron, per ton,	30 00
Liquors, per gallon,	1 00
Lime, per cask,	10 00
Do per bbl,	5 00
Measurement Goods per foot,	75
Nails per keg,	5 00
Oil, Peanut per bbl,	25 00
Do Linseed and Tanners,	25 00
Do Coal,	25 00
Do Rosin,	10 00
Paper per bundle,	5 00
Powder, per keg of 25 lbs,	10 00
Rice per cask,	20 00
Rosin per bbl,	7 50
Salt per cask,	7 50
Do per bbl	5 00
Do per bag 3 bushels,	3 50
Do per bag 2 do,	2 50
Shingles per M,	10 00
Stills and fixtures,	100 00
Sugar per bbl,	15 00
Do per hhd. per hundred,	
Soap per box of 100 lbs,	7 50
Do per box less 100,	5 00
Sheeting per bale,	20 00
Spice and pepper per bag,	25 00
Spirits Turpentine per bbl,	10 00
Tallow and wax per bbl,	7 50
Wagons, Timber,	75 00
Do Road,	50 00
Do wheels, each,	5 00
Wheel barrow,	5 00
Yarns per bale,	15 00

All other freights not enumerated will be charged in proportion to above rates.
J. A. WORTH, Agt Cape Fear St Boat Co.
R. M. ORRELL, Agt Str Kate McLaurin.
T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agt Str No. Carolina.
Sept. 14. 67 6t*6t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The telegraphic accounts in our last gave a very imperfect view of the interesting operations in front of these cities last week—especially in regard to Richmond. The newspaper accounts which we copy to-day show the struggle to have been of almost as much importance as a general battle, for the yankees got so near to Richmond as to enable the people not only to hear but to see the firing. The enemy was severely punished and the advance checked. It is gratifying to find that Richmond turned out 8000 men to aid in the defence. This is important in view of the fact that the yankees can mass their troops with great facility upon either Petersburg or Richmond, whilst our Generals must first wait to ascertain what their movements have been, and then reach one place from the other by a circuitous route.

LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.—It having been reported in a paper in this State that Vice President Stephens had written a letter for publication in favor of reconstruction, we hasten to lay the letter itself before our readers, to the exclusion of other matter in type. As it only came to hand this morning, we have no time for more than the remark that there is nothing like reconstruction in it, and that the paper aforesaid is greatly displeased with it.

This morning's mail brings also a speech of President Davis, which we copy.

The Raleigh Standard says that the Observer has been "giving aid and comfort to the enemy, by falsely representing that the Standard is a disloyal sheet and in favor of unconditional submission to the federal government." That the Standard is a disloyal sheet, we have no doubt, but we would like it to specify when we ever used the term "unconditional submission" in connection with it? The Standard's purpose we have believed to be to restore the Union *with conditions* which would be no more binding upon the yankees than those imposed by the constitution of 1789. Those conditions were ample. The only difficulty was that the yankees violated them; and they would violate any that the Standard could impose. We are for cutting loose, now and forever, from such a faithless, bond-breaking, murderous, thievish people, who have desolated our country with unsparing malignity wherever they have had the power, and whose laws now upon their statute books look to the total subversion of all our rights of property and person.

The yankees are welcome to all the aid and comfort they can derive from the Observer, a copy of which, by the way, we imagine does not fall into their hands once a month. It is the sight of the Standard itself that has given them aid and comfort. A copy of the Standard, received at Washington, N. C., a year ago, induced the yankees to hold a public meeting and resolve to call upon Lincoln for reinforcements to march to the centre of the State to develope the "Union feeling" which they discovered in its columns. It was the Standard itself, too, from which the yankees compiled and printed their extras to scatter broadcast over their land by the million of copies, so strongly developing this same Union feeling as to persuade the said yankees that they had plenty of friends in North Carolina and that they had only to fight a little longer to secure a reconstruction of "the Union as it was and the constitution as it is," a phrase repeatedly published in the Standard among the resolutions adopted by its friends in their county meetings last year. It was the Standard itself to which Mr. Everett referred with such high commendation as speaking out in favor of the Union. Let not the Standard lay its own sins at our door. We have done nothing and said nothing to "encourage the enemy and send many a bullet to the hearts of our brave boys," as the Standard says; unless by "the enemy" the Standard means the Confederates, and by "our brave boys" it means the yankees; and this is possible, indeed, for the Standard finds far more fault with the Confederate and State administrations than with Lincoln's. Let the reader take up, for instance, the Standard of Monday last, from which we make the extracts on which we are commenting, and tell us whether he would take it for a Confederate paper or a yankee paper? Does he find a syllable in it *against* the yankees? No. Does he find a syllable *for* the Confederates? No. But there are whole columns devoted to abuse of the Confederate and State administrations. We tell the Standard that it is not necessary that any paper should advise the yankees that the Standard is disloyal—they have only to read the Standard itself to derive that aid and comfort.

As to sending bullets to hearts, it is the Standard and not the Observer, which has done that. The Standard labored for secession—stirred up the bitter passions of the sections to war. The Observer did no such thing. The Standard encouraged our soldiers to desert—*so the deserters themselves have said*—whereby some of *them*, whether brave or not we cannot tell, got bullets to their hearts.

The Standard is pleased to ask:—

> "What will that paper [the Observer] say to the following extract from President Davis's Macon speech?
>
> "Two-thirds of our men are absent—some sick, some wounded, but *most of them absent without leave*."
>
> "Of course the President did not design to encourage the enemy by this statement, but he hoped thereby to rouse the people and fill up our armies. But what must be the effect of it? What will be the conclusion of the heads of the British and French governments when they read it? What will Lincoln and Seward say when they read this astounding declaration? Will it not aid in still further filling up the Federal armies? But the Observer will make no comment on this remarkable admission of the President. It will play *mum*. The Observer is not free to publish or to tell the truth. It is under bonds to its secession masters."

Our readers will have seen, that the Observer did *not* "play mum," but even before this issue of the Standard, had taken the true view—the hopeful view—of this expression of the President. Not the discouraging view which the Standard takes, but that the yankees would see that we were whipping them with one-third of our armies in the field, and that two-thirds, to say nothing of vast armies of exempts, were still in reserve, absent.

The Observer "under bonds to its secession masters" is a laughable idea. We let it pass. That it is free to tell the truth we think is sufficiently manifest by the above reply to Standard.

Baptist State Convention.—The next session of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina will be held with the Church in Warrenton, and will commence on Wednesday the 2d of November.

ARREST OF YANKEE PRISONERS.—Within the last week or two, eleven yankees who had escaped from Florence, S. C., have been arrested in the country near this place. After a short confinement at the Arsenal, most of them have been returned to the military prison. We notice in our exchanges accounts of scattering arrests of these escaped prisoners in various counties of this State. We learn by letter from Laurinburgh, that six were captured in that vicinity, whilst prowling about in the woods, stealing, yankee fashion. They were sent to Wilmington. Every one should be on the lookout for them, and by no means allow one to pass through the country.

Various reports have been in circulation as to the number that escaped from Florence, one story even putting it as high as 8,000. We have reason to believe that it was about 400. Why public notice was not at once given and the people in all directions put on the lookout for them, we cannot tell, but the omission argues great negligence somewhere.

THE FIGHTING FORCE OF THE SOUTH.—We copy a very interesting article on this subject from the Richmond Examiner, embodying valuable statistics from the U. S. Census of 1860 as published in a New York paper. It is a very conclusive refutation of Grant's statement that the fighting force of the South has been exhausted. And just at the same moment comes another fact in confirmation of this statistical view, viz: that to meet the recent advance of Grant upon Richmond no less than 8000 men were collected together in the city of Richmond alone and marched out to the front. Let not these yankees flatter themselves that the war is about to come to an end for want of men. There are thousands even in North Carolina, where the conscription has been enforced far more thoroughly than in any other State.

The New York paper has a ridiculous estimate that 600,000 Confederate soldiers have been killed in the war. Divided by 12 and the residue, 50,000, would probably cover all the killed in our armies. Look at the New York paper's own statements: The States have furnished in all, it says, 818,000 troops. It says we have still 202,000 in the field, and if we had lost 600,000 killed, it would leave 16,000 only for sick, wounded, died, discharged, &c.

BARRINGER'S BRIGADE.—"Our cavalry behaved splendidly, and Barringer's Brigade distinguished itself," is the closing sentence of the account of one of the recent fights near Petersburg. This Brigade, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th North Carolina Cavalry regiments, has never been included in the general remark of the worthlessness of the cavalry in this war. To this general remark there are a few honorable exceptions, and Barringer's Brigade is prominent among those few. Like the North Carolina infantry, it has ever been ready to perform its duty, to face danger and endure suffering, for the sake of the cause. Its men and officers are not of the sort to break and run without even waiting for the blow of the enemy, to ride panic-stricken through the infantry, to demoralize the army, and convert a victory already won into a disaster.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Georgia.—GRIFFIN, Oct. 4.—All accounts agree that Gen. Hood's army is well in rear of Atlanta. It is reported positively that we hold the railroad between Vining Station and Marietta.

A brigade of yankee cavalry came to Fairburn on the West Point railroad yesterday and attacked the cavalry command of Gen Iverson, who fell back after losing one or two killed and wounded.

Prisoners taken in this fight report that no train has arrived at Atlanta for six days. Military men here believe that Sherman's army will be forced to abandon Atlanta and cut its way out in a few days.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Oct. 5.—To-day has been unusually quiet. The enemy show no purpose to attack our lines near Fort McRae nor elsewhere.

Gen. Beauregard's headquarters will be removed from here to-morrow.

From Western Virginia.—RICHMOND, Oct. 6.—An official dispatch received at the War Departm't last night states that Lt. Col. Withers returned from an expedition to Western Virginia, having passed through Bulltown, Jacksonville, Westover, Walkersville, and Weston, destroyed one million of dollars worth of stores, captured 300 prisoners with their horses and equipments, and brought off 500 horses and 200 cattle. We sustained no loss.

Arrival of Prisoners.—RICHMOND, Oct. 5.—The flag-of-truce boat New York arrived at Varina yesterday with several hundred Confederate prisoners. No particulars or news yet received.

From the North.—RICHMOND, Oct. 4.—The Washington Chronicle of the 1st has dispatches from Gen. Grant dated Chaffin's, Sept. 29, (Thursday last.) He says: Ord's corps advanced this morning and carried a very strong line of entrenchments near Chaffin's farm, taking some 15 pieces of artillery and 200 to 300 prisoners. Ord was wounded, but not dangerously, in the leg. Birney advanced at the same time from Deep Bottom, carried the New Market Road entrenchments, and is now marching on Richmond.

Nashville telegrams of the 30th report that Forrest was at Fayetteville, Tenn., on the night of the 28th. That morning there was no communication south of Murfreesboro'.

From Richmond.—Attention is still concentrated on the lines near Chaffin's, but there is nothing of moment to report. It is believed that Grant has carried a portion of his troops back to the Southside, but a strong force remains in the neighborhood of Signal Hill and Fort Harrison. No fighting has occurred since our last issue. Both sides are working, and each throws occasional shells over the working parties. That was the cannonade heard in the city yesterday. The yankees are strengthening Battery Harrison. The Confederates have straightened their lines so as to leave Battery Harrison entirely out of their system of fortifications. It is the general opinion that the yankees are about to commence serious operations from the base which will shortly be gained by the completion of their canal, and will endeavor to dig up to the city from that direction.
Richmond Examiner, 4th.

From Missouri.—Our news from Missouri is now chiefly derived from Yankee sources. It is obvious that stirring events are about to take place in that State. Gen. Price, at the head of 20,000 men with 16 pieces of artillery (so the yankees say), is rapidly advancing in the direction of St. Louis. On the 25th of last month his vanguard had reached Farmington, the county seat of St. Francois county, 60 miles south of St. Louis. The main body was at Fredericktown, 16 miles below Farmington.
Rich'd Examiner, 4th.

From the Valley.—Our only news is to the effect that Early holds the enemy steadily at bay. They will never force Brown's Gap, and neither side can now effect much more.—*Rich. Examiner, 4th.*

Gen. Beauregard and the President.—The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel of Sunday says: "Gen. Beauregard arrived in this city yesterday. President Davis, it is expected, will arrive this morning."

FROM OUR ARMY IN THE VALLEY.

FOR THE OBSERVER

WORKS NEAR STRASBURG, VA., Sept. 21, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—The day long dreaded by your correspondent has come at last. The Army of the Valley has been defeated. Well, to begin at the beginning, on Saturday the 17th at 3 o'clock, P. M., Rodes and Gordon moved on the Martinsburg Pike to Bunker Hill, ten miles from Martinsburg. The next day, *Sunday*, Gordon moved on to M. and drove back the enemy's cavalry and then returned. Rodes remained at Bunker Hill till 4 P. M, and then returned to his old camp five miles below Winchester. Gordon returned early the next day. The object of this move was either a species of bravado to draw the enemy from our right, or a reconnoissance. Whatever was its object it proved to be unwise and unnecessary. Monday morning 19th by 9 o'clock we heard firing in three directions, first on the Berryville road to Winchester, then on the Charlestown road, and on the Martinsburg Pike. We were soon in motion towards Winchester, in high spirits, only thinking of the usual chase after the yankees; still there was an occasional doubt, as we had heard of ten thousand reinforcement to the enemy, it was also said that Grant was present. Four miles below Winchester Rodes left the Pike and moved through the fields towards the Berryville road, joining with Ramseur's left and having Gordon on his left and Breckinridge's old Division on the extreme left. At 12 o'clock we fell upon the enemy rather suddenly; as we halted and fronted and moved to a hill and entered a piece of woods, they were entering the other side, not seventy-five yards off. We soon drove them from this position, but we lost our Divison commander, who as usual rather unnecessarily exposed himself. Maj. Gen. R. E. Rodes was one of our best officers; perhaps he was the best Division commander in our army. He was brave and firm, quick yet skillful, cautious yet energetic. He was a strict disciplinarian, yet he was beloved by his men. But sad to record, he was not a Christian. He was occasionally profane, but he respected religion. He was always courteous to Chaplains. One of our Missionary brethern, since dead, testified, last Spring a year ago, while enjoying his hospitality, that if he was not a christian he ought to be, and hoped, under the influence of a christian wife, that he soon would be. May the Lord comfort her in this bereavement. I would also testify from personal experience to his courtesy. When last Winter it became necessary to change our camp and having built a comfortable Chapel, I asked him to move it for us, he replied that he was happy to be in a situation to assist me and accordingly sent his wagons the next day. His remains were brought off and carried to Charlottesville, the abode of his wife.

I have mentioned that we drove the enemy from their first position; but we then came upon a second line which was entrenched, and were thus compelled to fall back. Still the day was ours and remained so until their cavalry drove back ours on the Martinsburg Pike and thus almost got into Winchester. This, which was distinctly seen by all, almost completely demoralized our infantry. Breckinridge soon drove the daring raiders back, but it seemed impossible to rally against their infantry, and so the whole army was soon in retreat. The enemy however did not dare pursue this side of Winchester. If they had, the result doubtless would have been mortifying, for our train had just started on the road, and confusion reigned supreme. Thanks to a kind Providence we were spared this extreme.

You must look to official accounts for our losses. It is estimated variously, and many who were reported missing have since come in. I would say three thousand would cover all. Among the killed is Brig Gen. Godwin, recently promoted to the command of Hoke's old Brigade. We of course left many of our wounded in the hands of the enemy. That night we halted at Newtown, and the next day fell back to our fortifications above Strasburg.

The immediate cause of our defeat was the giving way of the cavalry on the left. This was Lomax's Division, composed of Imboden's, McCauslan's, Jackson's, Vaughan's and Johnson's Brigades. And here I may mention, the name of Imboden has become a by-word with the infantry for cowardice. There is some allowance to be made for this cavalry—they are generally outnumbered by the enemy and they are not so well equipped, but still they might often hold the enemy longer in check. It was an error to rely upon this force to hold the Martinsburg Road and at the same time to advance the infantry so far to the north of that Road. It is generally conceded that our artillery fought well and did much execution. The day was ours, though dearly bought, until the cavalry gave way, then the infantry became unmanageable and the field was abandoned to the enemy.

I should have remarked that Longstreet's forces had been sent back towards Richmond, and this really weakened us too much as well as weakened our self-reliance.

It was an error in our General to attempt to hold the lower Valley so long, especially to fight with diminished numbers against an overwhelming force of the enemy.

Not having yet mailed this letter I have to record another sad disaster, and I fear more ruinous than the first. This occurred yesterday the 22d. Again it was the cavalry and the same Division, which first failed, and in the same position, on the left. At Strasburg the Valley of Virginia becomes narrow by a middle spur called Peaked ridge; on the east side of this is the Page Valley. At the foot of the ridge on the west flows the Shenandoah, with a narrow bottom, then the ground rises abruptly and extends three miles to the Alleghany range. Our works ran southwest across this valley to the Alleghany. It was a very broken line and rather too long for our force. Besides the Turnpike, there is another road called the Back road, and also a middle road. Our left was on the Back road and was occupied by cavalry, but on the 22d I believe they were dismounted. The enemy tried hard to break our skirmish line on the 21st; he did succeed in driving it back. He then fortified; he drove back the cavalry early on the 22d, but they in turn were soon driven by our skirmishers. We began to think he did not intend to make a general engagement. But about 2 p. m. he opened a battery on our left; at 4 he advanced on the right and left. It was soon learned that the cavalry were giving way, but the infantry supports arrived too late to save the day. Those in the works soon found themselves fired upon in the rear, when it became necessary to move to the right. Then commenced a stampede which almost became disgraceful. We lost at least 4 pieces of artillery, perhaps more. We got off our trains, with the loss of 10 or 12 by breaking down. Night being near probably saved us from utter destruction. To day we are at Mt. Jackson and the enemy are coming up. I hope we shall be able to punish them for their insolence. I trust this defeat will teach us an important lesson and in the end be for our good. We lost some in prisoners, perhaps one thousand. I doubt whether there were very many killed and wounded as our line was soon broken. Breckinridge was on the right; Early's old Division commanded by Pegram in the centre, and Rodes's commanded by Ramseur on the left; Grimes's Brigade its left, but Cox's was moved too late from right to left, beyond the regular line of infantry.

You will observe by the above that we have already a commander, a worthy successor to Rodes. He may be said to be the pupil of Rodes. He was highly esteemed by his teacher. Ramseur has failed once, but who is always successful? And I trust that occasion will be a lasting lesson to him. He is said to be rash or impetuous, but experience will correct in one so gifted and young such an error. We have too the highest qualification for that or any other office. He is professedly a christian. I hope he may increase in all knowledge and wisdom, and thus be an ornament to his calling. May his star never go down under a cloud.

Yours, &c, R.

P. S. Sept. 25th. After skirmishing yesterday with the enemy we fell back in good order from this side of Mt. Jackson to forks of road to Keezel Town. Our men were under severe shelling all the way, but they marched back in line of battle and at night turned off from the Pike. To-night we camp at the foot of the Blue Ridge at Brown's Gap.

I have learned since writing that the enemy turned our flank at Strasburg by climbing the mountain-side. This was observed, but not enough attention paid to it. It is also reported that at Winchester the enemy were so badly whipped until the cavalry broke on our left, that they were moving off their trains and had stationed two divisions as a guard.

The army is recovering from its panic, and many are coming in who had taken refuge in the mountains.

Beauregard's New Department.—The Department to which Gen. Beauregard has just been assigned commences at Augusta, Geo., and extends in an irregular line in a southeasterly direction, including a part of Florida, the whole of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. It embraces, of course, North Georgia and the armies commanded by Gens Taylor and Hood.—*Richmond Whig.*

Yankee Prisoners.—Yesterday a large number of yankee prisoners—about 1600 we believe, who were captured in the fights along the Weldon railroad last week—reached this place by the Piedmont road, en route for some point south. We understand they are new troops, having been in the service but a few weeks.—*Greensboro' Citizen, 5th.*

LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

The following letter from our worthy Vice President, Hon. A. H. Stephens, giving his views upon "Peace Movements," will be read with great interest. It was written in answer to a letter addressed to him by several gentlemen in the interior of the State:

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., Sept. 22, 1864.

Gentlemen:—You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 14th instant, sooner. I have been absent nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Sparta, who has been quite out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterday. The delay of my reply thus occasioned I regret.

Without further explanation or apology, allow me now to say to you that no person living can possibly feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do. But I really do not see that it is in my power, or yours, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more so much desire. The movement by our Legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive, on this subject, was by authority properly constituted for such a purpose. That movement in my judgment was timely, judicious, and in the right direction. Nor has it been without result. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. These it is to be hoped will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will give that movement thus inaugurated all the aid in their power.

The Resolutions of the Georgia Legislature at its last session, upon the subject of peace, in my judgment embodied and set forth very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permanent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now distracted country. The easy and perfect solution to all our present troubles and those far more grievous ones which loom up in prospect and portentously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American Constitutional liberty is founded and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved; that is, the sovereignty—the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the States. This doctrine our Legislature announced to the people of the North and to the world. It is the only key-note to peace—permanent, lasting peace—consistent with the security of public liberty. The old Confederation was formed upon this principle. The old Union was afterwards formed upon this principle; and no Union or League can ever be formed or maintained between any States, North or South, securing public liberty, upon any other principle. The whole frame work of American Institutions which in so short a time had won the admiration of the world and to which we were indebted for such an unparalleled career of prosperity and happiness, was formed upon this principle. All our present troubles spring from a departure from this principle—from a violation of this essential vital law of our political organism.

In 1776 our ancestors and those who are waging this unholy crusade against us, together proclaimed the great and eternal truth for the maintenance of which they jointly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, that "Governments are instituted amongst men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;" and that "whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends [those for which it was formed] it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new Government laying a new foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

It is needless here to state that by the "people" and the "governed" in this annunciation, is meant communities and bodies of men capable of organizing and maintaining Government, not individual members of society. The "consent of the governed" refers to the will of the mass of the community or State in its organized form and expressed through its legitimate and properly constituted organs.

It was upon this principle the Colonies stood justified before the world in effecting a separation from the mother country. It was upon this principle that the original thirteen co-equal and co-sovereign States formed the Federal compact of the old Union in 1787. It is upon the same principle that the present co-equal and co-sovereign States of our Confederacy formed their new compact of Union. The idea that the old Union or any Union between any of their sovereign States consistently with their fundamental truth can be maintained by force is preposterous. This war springs from an attempt to do this preposterous thing. Superior power may compel a Union of some sort, but it would not be the Union of the old Constitution, or our new—it would be that sort of union that results from despotism. The subjugation of the people of the South by the people of the North, would necessarily involve the destruction of the Constitution and the overthrow of their liberties as well as ours. The men of the party at the North to whom you refer, who favor peace, must be brought to a full realization of this truth in all its bearings before their efforts will result in much practical good: for any peace growing out of a Union of States established by force, will be as ruinous to them as to us. The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, presents, as I have said on another occasion, "a ray of light which under providence may prove the dawn of day to this long and cheerless night. The first ray of light I have seen from the North since the war began. This cheers the heart and towards it I could almost have exclaimed

Hail, holy light, offspring of Heaven first born,
Or of the eternal co-eternal beam,
May I express the unblamed? since God is light.

Indeed I could quite so have exclaimed but for the sad reflection that whether it shall bring healing in its beams or be lost in dark and ominous eclipse ere its good work be done, depends so much upon the action of others who may not regard it and view it as I do. So at best it is but a ray—small and tremulous ray—enough only to gladden the heart and quicken hope."

The prominent and leading idea of that Convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife through the medium of a convocation of the States. They propose to suspend hostilities to see what can be done, if anything, by negotiation of some sort. This is one step in the right direction. To such a convention of the States I should have no objection as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers—just as the convention of 1787 was called and assembled. The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond, the duly authorized Representatives of the two Confederacies of States, now at war with each other, might give their assent to such a proposition. Good might result from it. It would be an appeal on both sides from the sword to reason and justice. All wars which do not result in the extinction or extermination of one side or the other must be ended sooner or later by some sort of negotiation. From the discussion and interchange of views in such a convention, the history as well as the true nature of our institutions and the relation of the States towards each other and towards the Federative Head would doubtless be much better understood generally than they are now. But I should favor such a proposition only as a peaceful conference, as the Convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the questions at issue to the absolute decision of such a body. Delegates might be clothed with powers to consult and agree, if they could, upon some plan of adjustment to be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or binding, and then binding only on such as should so ratify. It becomes the people of the South as well as the people of the North to be quite as watchful and jealous of their rights as their common ancestors were. The maintenance of Liberty in all ages, times, and countries, when and where it has existed, has required not only constant vigilance and jealousy, but has often required the greatest privations and sufferings and sacrifices that people or States are ever subjected to. Through such an ordeal we are now passing. Through a like and even severer ordeal our ancestors passed in their struggle for the principles which it has devolved upon us thus to defend and maintain. But great as our sufferings and sacrifices have been and are, to which you allude, they are as yet far short of the like sufferings and sacrifices which our fathers bore with patience, courage and fortitude in the crisis that "tried men's souls" in their day. These are the virtues that sustained them in their hour of need. Their illustrious and glorious example bids us not to underestimate the priceless inheritance they achieved for us at such a cost of treasure and blood. Great as are the odds we are struggling against, they are not greater than those against which they successfully struggled.

In point of reverses, our condition is not to be compared with theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes. With wisdom on the part of those who control our destiny in the cabinet and in the field, in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command and in securing the hearts and the affections of the people in the great cause of Right and Liberty for which we are struggling, we could suffer all these losses and calamities, and greater even, and still triumph in the end. At present, however, I do not see, as I stated in the outset, that you or I, or any number of persons in our position, can do anything towards inaugurating any new movement looking to a peaceful solution of the present strife.

The war on our part is fairly and entirely defensive in its character. How long it will continue to be thus wickedly and mercilessly waged against us, depends upon the people of the North. Georgia, our own State to whom we owe allegiance, has with great unanimity proclaimed the principles upon which a just and permanent peace ought to be sought and obtained. The Congress of the Confederate States has followed with an endorsement of these principles. All you, and I, and others in our position therefore can do on that line at this time, is to sustain the movement thus inaugurated and to the utmost of our ability to hold up their principles as the surest hope of restoring soundness to the public mind North, as the brazen serpent was held up for the healing of Israel in the Wilderness.

The chief aid and encouragement we can give the Peace Party at the North is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths which alone will lead them and us to a permanent and lasting peace with the possession and enjoyment of Constitutional Liberty. With these principles once recognized the future would take care of itself. There would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to. All questions of boundaries, Confederacies and Union or Unions would naturally and easily adjust themselves according to the interests of the parties and the exigencies of the times. Herein lies the true law of the balance of power and the harmony of States.

Yours respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN ALABAMA.

President Davis addressed the Alabama Legislature and a large number of citizens at Montgomery on Thursday last. The Montgomery Mail gives the following sketch:

Mr. Davis began by expressing a sense of gratitude for the occasion, which the kind attention of the Legislature had given him, of appearing before them, and assuring the citizens of Alabama from that capitol in which the first notes of our existence were issued, of his remembrance and sympathy. He would not attempt to conceal the fact that we have experienced great disasters of late. The enemy have pressed our armies backward in the centre of Georgia, threaten the borders of Alabama, and occupied the bay of Mobile, but the city still stands, and will stand though every wall and roof should fall to the ground. He had been disappointed in all his calculations in Northern Georgia. After sending forward to the army at Dalton all the reinforcements he could collect from every quarter, including the troops from Northern Mississippi, he had confidently expected a successful advance through Tennessee into Kentucky. Had he thought instead of the forward movement our arms would have retired to Atlanta, he would have left his old, lamented and venerated friend, Gen. Polk, to have assailed Sherman upon his flank by North Alabama. But he had yielded to the idea of concentration, and the sequel was anything than what he had been induced to hope.

Yet we were not without compensation for our losses. In Virginia, despite the odds brought against us, we have beaten Grant, and still defiant hold our lines before Richmond and Petersburg. That pure and noble patriot, that great soldier and christian, Gen. Lee, although largely outnumbered in front, largely outnumbered upon his flanks, commanded a body of men who had never known what it was to be whipped, and never stopped to cipher.

The time for action is now at hand. There is but one duty for every Southern man. It is to go to the front. Those who are able for the field should not hesitate a moment, and those who are not should seek some employment to aid and assist the rest, and to induce their able-bodied associates to seek their proper places in the army.

Mr. Davis adverted to the part he had himself endeavored to bear in the war, of his repugnance to the office of chief, and his desire for the field incident, to a military education and a natural military ambition, and some faith in his capacity for arms. He also alluded to his long political career, and the animosities and ill feeling which an active part in the affairs of the country had engendered. He had feared, he said, old prejudices in others might be turned against him, and that old feelings in himself might influence his action, but that he could declare to-day, after four years of experience, and in the same hall where he swore before high heaven to support the Constitution of his country, that so help him God he had never been induced to any course public or personal by any consideration of the past. He felt that it was no time, and he was not the man, to have any friends to reward or enemies to punish.

There be some men, said Mr. Davis, who, when they look at the sun, can only see a speck upon it. I am of a more sanguine temperament perhaps, but I have striven to behold our affairs with a cool and candid temperance of heart, and applying to them the most rigid test, am the more confident the longer I behold the progress of the war and reflect upon what we have achieved. Instead of complaining at what we have failed to do, we should marvel and thank God for the great achievements that have crowned our efforts.

He next rapidly surveyed our history for the past three years, paid a glowing tribute to the capacity and gallantry of Gov. Watts, and spoke of the soldiers of Alabama. They had fought everywhere, and well. They were still undaunted. Their example should be the pride and glory of the State.

Mr. Davis spoke eloquently of the horrors of war and the sufferings of the people. He desired peace. He had tried to obtain it and had been rudely repulsed. He should still strive, and by the blessings of God and the strong arm of the soldiers, yet hoped to obtain it. If there be those who hoped to outwit the yankees, and by smooth words and fair speeches, by the appearance of a willingness to treat or to listen to re-union, hope to elect any certain candidate in the North, they deceive themselves. Victory in the field is the surest element of strength to a peace party. Let us win battles and we shall have overtures soon enough.

Is there a man in the South in favor of reconstruction? Mr. Davis drew a picture of the horrors of re-union, which means subjugation. "All that I have to say," he exclaimed, in concluding this portion of his remarks; "is that the man who is in favor of this degradation, is on the wrong side of the line of battle."

Mr. Davis then adverted to the conscript law, defended its necessity and spoke of a more concise and universal application. He concluded his remarks by a pretty eulogy to the women of the revolution.

From Petersburg.—The situation on our extreme right remains unchanged, if we may except a slight advance of the enemy's lines. There was continued skirmishing yesterday, at times quite heavy, but nothing was accomplished.

During the past few nights, the trains of Grant's new railroad have been constantly in motion—running from the City Point to the Weldon road. We have no doubt that he has largely reinforced his new position.

Since Grant established himself in front of Petersburg, he has lost five thousand men for every mile he has advanced.—*Petersburg Express, 4th.*

PRESIDENT DAVIS AT GREENSBORO'.

Our President brought us cheering and reviving news on his return from the great Southwest. Hundreds of both sexes, all sizes and ages, greeted him on his coming, hoping to hear a good account of our martial affairs in that important section of the Confederacy; nor were they disappointed. Gen. Hood's yet grand and spirited army is again in motion; and if his wily and skillful adversary is not wide awake, ere this time Hood has his claws, to use his expressive language, on his line of communications, and will before many days compel him to meet him in battle. With proper management and a judicious selection of his grounds, Gen Hood can conquer him and will conquer him. Disobedience of orders and certain brigades not taking their proper places is what defeated us before in the engagements around Atlanta and at Jonesboro'. He felt sure, that we would ultimately drive Sherman in defeat and through slaughter back to the extreme northern confines of the "dark and bloody ground" of old Kentucky and plant our standard on the banks of the beautiful Ohio.

He said the Conscript law was popular no where, but that no State had yielded more cheerfully than the people of the old North State; that she had, according to her population, sent more men to the field and executed that law more thoroughly than any other of her sisters; that he had seen the heroism of her sons displayed on different fields since the war had been progressing and that none had surpassed them; that her daughters, too, had done nobly; that the great women of the Revolution of 1776 had set them an illustrious example in those perilous days, but that their children, many of them raised up tenderly, had even surpassed their mothers; that they had met the sick, weary, wounded soldiers on the wayside and refreshed and fed them; had run the wheel, the loom, and plied the needle to clothe and make them comfortable; had visited the hospitals where was the keenest suffering, and where was death, and with angelic hands softened the pillows of those who were offering themselves up on the altar of their country for appeasing the goddess of liberty.

He paid a glowing and handsome tribute to the great Lee, to his patriotism, his modesty, his cheerfulness and readiness to do whatever was best for the success and independence of his native country—that if he could better serve her he would carry a musket rather than wear the sword. No higher encomium could be pronounced upon him than that which fell from the lips of his Excellency.

He said no people, so large, so united, so determined, as we are, could be enslaved, exterminated; that no man, who has a proud and unslavish heart, could accept the terms of President Lincoln, which at best would not make us more than dependencies; that he would vastly rather die a freeman than live a slave, such a slave.

His entire speech was full of zeal, earnestness, hopefulness, and on his pale face and in his eye was an expression of determination never, never, never to be conquered. He is in the proper spirit for the head of a struggling, toiling and resolute people, and the message of joy and cheer, which he will carry to the noble and patiently enduring soldiers around the Capital and her sister city and in the Valley, will lift from their hearts the sadness and depression caused by the unfortunate turn, which things appeared to be taking in the South West.

Gov. Morehead, our distinguished fellow-citizen, was loudly called for by the strangers, soldiers and others, after the President closed. The Governor mounted the platform, expressed his gratification at hearing the cheering and gladsome news which the President had brought us; told our people he felt well assured we could not be conquered by such a race as the Northern people; and that if we could do no better, we could successfully vanquish, and defeat, and cut the Yankees to pieces by guerrilla warfare. All went away, when he closed, in a joyful mood, brightened with the light of a mild but steady hope.—*Greensboro' Citizen.*

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S SPEECH AT AUGUSTA

The President made his appearance, accompanied by Gens. Beauregard, Hardee, Cobb, and a number of other officers, and on being introduced by Mayor May amid enthusiastic cheers, spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-Citizens of Georgia:

At the moment of leaving your State, after having come hither to learn the exact truth as to the late military operations here, I go away much more confident than when I came. I have been to the army and return imbued with the thought that they are as fully ready now as ever to meet the enemy, and that if all who are absent will return, and those owing service will go, thirty suns will not set before no foot of an invader will press the soil of Georgia.

Never before was I so confident that energy, harmony and determination would rid the country of its enemy and give to the women of the land that peace their good deeds have so well deserved.

Those who see no hope now, who have lost confidence, are to me like those of whose distorted vision it is said they behold spots upon the sun. Such are the croakers who seem to forget the battles that have been won and the men who have fought, who forget that in the magnitude of those battles and the heroism of those men, this struggle exceeds all that history records. We commenced the fight without an army, without a navy, without arsenals, without mechanics, without money and without credit. Four years we have stemmed the tide of invasion and to-day are stronger than when the war began; better able now than ever to repulse the vandal who is seeking our overthrow. Once we imported the commonest articles of daily use and brought in from beyond our borders even bread and meat. Now the State of Georgia alone produces food enough not only for her own people and the army within it, but feeds, too, the army of Virginia. Once we had no arms and could receive no soldiers but those who came to us armed. Now we have arms for all and are begging men to bear them—this city of Augusta alone produces more powder than the army can burn—all things are fair and this Confederacy is not yet in the familiar parlance of the croaker, "played out," as those declare who spread their own despondency over the whole body politic, (voice in the crowd, beyond doubt that of a Hibernian, "Three cheers for the Confederacy," which were vociferously given.)

From the accents of that voice, my friend, I see that you have come into this country from one that has itself lost its liberty, and you may well exclaim three cheers for the Confederacy upon whose success now alone depends the existence of constitutional liberty in the world. We are fighting for that principle, upon us depends its last hope. The yankees in endeavoring to coerce the States have lost that heirloom of their fathers, and the men of the South alone must sustain it.

Ours is not a revolution. We were a free and independent people in States that had the right to make a better Government when they saw fit. They sought to infringe upon the rights we had and we only instituted a new government on the basis of those rights. We are not engaged in a Quixotic fight for the rights of men; our struggle is for inherited rights, and who would surrender them? Let every paper guaranty possible be given and who would submit? From the grave of many a fallen hero the blood of the slain would cry out against such a peace with the murderers. The women of the land driven from their homes, the children lacking food; old age hobbling from the scenes of its youth; the fugitives, forced to give way to the yankee oppressor and now hiding in your railroads, all proclaim a sea of blood that freemen cannot afford to bridge. There is but one thing to which we can accede—separate State independence. Some there are who speak of reconstruction with slavery maintained, but are there any who would thus measure rights by property? God forbid. Would you see that boy with a peach bloom on his cheek grow up a serf—never to tread the path of honor unless he light the torch at the funeral pyre of his country? Would you see the fair daughters of the land given over to the brutality of the yankee?

If any imagine this would not be so, let him look to the declarations of Mr. Lincoln, the terms he offers; let him read the declarations of the Northern press; let him note the tone of the Northern people, and he will see there is nothing left for us but separate independence.

Who now looks for intervention? Who does not know that our friends abroad depend upon our strength at home? That the balance is in our favor with victory, and turns against us with defeat, and that when our victory is unquestioned, we will be recognized, and not till then.

We must do our duty, and that duty is this: Every man able to bear arms must go to the front, and all others must devote themselves to the cause at home. There must be no pleading for exemption. We are fighting for existence and by fighting alone can independence be gained. Georgia is now invaded. She is calling for succor, and he who from Alabama, from Mississippi, from South Carolina, rushes to her aid—strikes when he strikes for her a blow for his own home and family. Our Confederate States must lean one upon the other for mutual support. We are as the poet has said:

"Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea."

One part must rush to the support of the other. We must beat Sherman, we must march into Tennessee—there we will draw from 20,000 to 30,000 to our standard; and so strengthened, we must push the enemy back to the banks of the Ohio and thus give the peace party of the North an accretion no puny editorial can give.

Words will not now avail. You must consult your hearts, perform more than the law can exact, yield as much as freemen can give, and all will be well. With peace and freedom a glorious career opens for these Confederate States. Relieved from class legislation, free from taxes—indirect it is true, but imposed by your rulers for twenty years past—no longer subject to Northern speculators, grinders of the faces of the poor, and deniers of the rights of men, you will stand forward in the brightest of futures.

On each of the former occasions when I was in this State of Georgia on my way to the army, that army was on the soil of other States, and it is only at this visit that this is the battle field. I trust that this will not be long so, and that Providence may soon take the war beyond her borders. I trust too, that our hearts are fixed on following the enemy in his retreat, and then if negotiations come they will come in such form as alone we can entertain.

Till then we can have no peace, and yet does any one suppose this government is anxious for war? Some have spoken of the Executive, and declared that Executive hardness and pride of opinion was opposed to any negotiations. Those who think so must imagine me more or less than man. Do they not suppose I have wept over the wounded soldier borne from the field to tell of those who there lay lifeless; that I have not lamented the loss of property by our good and great men; that I have not mourned over the lives that have been offered up? My first effort was for peace, and I sent commissioners to endeavor to arrange an amicable dissolution. From time to time I have repeated efforts to that end, but never, never have I sought it on any other basis than independence. (Enthusiastic applause.) But do I expect it? Yes, I do. (Renewed cheering.)

Brave men have done well before against greater odds than ours, and when were men ever braver?

We will achieve it. How many sacrifices it may take I cannot tell, but I believe that a just God looks upon our cause as holy, and that of our enemy as iniquitous. He may chastise us for our offences, but in so doing He is preparing us, and in His good Providence will assist us and never desert the right.

And you, my fair country-women, whose past gives assurance of what you will do in the future; you who have clothed the soldier, and sent him forth to battle, who have hung upon the rear of the armies, and ever stood ready to succor the wounded; who have lined the wayside to minister to the feeble, and pointed the dying to Heaven. You too, have done your duty. You have given up all. You have sent you husbands, your fathers, your sons to the army, but you must do more. You must use your influence to send all to the front, and form a public opinion that shall make the skulker a marked man, and leave him no house wherein he can shelter. And you, young ladies, who are yet to marry, let me tell you that when the choice comes between a one armed or one legged soldier and one who has grown fat on extortion at home, choose rather to cling to the armless sleeve.

There are some I know who have looked upon Confederate legislation as needlessly harsh. I would that it could have been unnecessary. I would that goods could have been bought in market rather than impressed—that the armies could have been filled by volunteering rather than by conscription, and yet I look upon the latter as the more just. You force all men to make roads, pay taxes, serve on juries; why should not all fight your battles? My opinion on this subject has not changed. I believed and believe now it is just, that it would have been better had it been the policy, from the beginning of the war, and I endorse it in all its length and breadth, and depth.

Besides, however, these forces we have others. For this the reserves have been organized, and on these and on the disabled soldiers who, faithful to the last, will fight though they cannot march—the defence of this city of Augusta must rest. When your line shall have been completed these forces can hold Augusta against any force but a large army, and when that comes, a large army will be at liberty to meet it, and such an army you shall have. (Great applause.)

Some there are too who never set a squadron in the field who yet proffer their advice. They can plan in their closets the campaign of a general, and write the State papers of an executive. I do not gainsay their wisdom, but let them go to the front and there give us the benefit of their services. (Laughter.)

Why criticise a general or rail at the Executive? They have ventured all, and everything they have is dependent on the result. Their honor, their reputation, their future is at stake. If you are assured of their good intent, their steady labor, their constant effort, why destroy confidence in them by railing? In proportion as they err should they be treated with leniency. In proportion as the Executive is purblind should criticism be friendly and error be pointed out calmly. So far as they fall short, just so far do they need support.

Two of these gentlemen who crossed this floor with me you have cheered, and you have cheered them because you respect those who have freely ventured their lives in your defence. One is Georgia's own son—the hero of many hard fought fields—your own good and true Hardee. (Cheers.) Hardee who as a captain approved himself early a brave and brilliant soldier, and who now goes from one post of duty to another, who leaving the army above goes to make good the defence of Savannah against your foe.

The other, Beauregard, (cheers) goes to share the toils, the fortunes, the misfortunes, if it be so, of the army in Georgia. He goes with a single purpose to serve wherever I direct, asking no particular place, desiring no special command, but in the spirit that made a general a corporal, goes where I say and so going I trust he goes not to bleed but to conquer. (great applause.)

With these hopes I go to Virginia. Late reverses there have been exaggerated by the telegraph, and the tide of glory is now setting in our favor. Forrest has disposed of the enemy that held him in check so long, and is now going up the river sweeping onward toward the North, gaining victory after victory, conquering and to conquer.

Be of good cheer. In homely phrase, put your shoulder to the wheel, and work while it is day.

With this stirring peroration, and a few parting words as to the necessity of defeating the two main Yankee armies before the new levies could come in from the draft, and the duty of Georgia to feed the armies and helpless refugees, his Excellency brought his remarks to a close amid enthusiastic applause.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor, at July Term, 1864, of Moore County Court, on the last will and testament of John Scoggin, Jr., he notifies all persons having claims against the said estate to present them, lawfully authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Further Notice.

ALL those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

D. GASTER, Executor.

Oct. 5, 1864. 74-2t

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the office of A. M. Campbell, from Wednesday October 12th to Tuesday Oct. 18th, 1864:

At John McPhail's, on Wednesday Oct. 19th;
At Jas. Blue's old place, Thursday Oct. 20th;
At B. Culbreth's, Friday Oct. 21st;
At Sheriff McNeill's, Saturday Oct. 22d;
At D. McKinnon's, Monday Oct. 24th;
At G. D. Baker's, Tuesday Oct. 25th;
At Mrs. McKeithan's, Wednesday Oct. 26th,

To collect the Confederate Taxes due, to-wit:
Tax on Sales for the quarter ending Oct. 1st.
The 30 per cent. tax on profits on sales made between the 17th Feb'y 1864 and the 1st July 1864.
The Tax on property.
The Soldiers' Tax.

Tax payers will please attend promptly at 10 o'clock, at the above places most convenient to them, and pay their taxes.

R. W. HARDIE, Dist Collector.

Sept. 24. 70-it25th.

Good Milch Cow for sale by

J. F. MARSH.

Oct'r 5. 2t

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS 51st REG'T N. C. T.
Near Chaffin's Bluff, Va., Oct. 2, 1864.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons:—You will please publish the following casualties in Companies D and I, 51st Reg't N C T, during the engagement at Chaffin's Farm on the 30th Sept. 1864, while making an effort to retake Fort Harrison:

Co D—Killed: Corp E M Currie. Wounded: Lieut F S Currie, seriously in the shoulder; H McGeegan, in head seriously; G G Little in thigh seriously; Jackson Overton in thigh seriously; Jacob Musselwhite in leg slightly. Missing: S H McCallum, D McG Currie.

Total, Killed 1, wounded 6, missing 2

Co I—Wounded: Lieut C T Guy slightly in leg; G C Beasley seriously in right shoulder; T D Jones seriously in leg; Irvin Jones seriously in shoulder; W J Nott slightly. Missing: Corps W J Blue and H J Bain, A G Bain, R R Bell, Jas Bell, Wm Holley, Joseph Reece, J D Williams, Joseph C Geddie

Total, wounded 5, missing 9.

None of the above are dangerously wounded; most of them have been sent to Richmond and are doing well.

Very respectfully, JAS. H. TAYLOR,
Lt Comd'g Co I, 51st N C T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WAYNESBORO', VA., Sept. 29.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Please publish the following list of casualties in Co C, 54th N C T in an engagement near Winchester on the 19th: Killed: Serg't D Murphy. Wounded: Serg't W E McAlister, severe in arm; Corp'l Joshua Taylor, serious in head; Privates John W Knight, severe in side; H W Graham, painfully in foot; Samuel Stanly, severe in both thighs; Malcom Malloy, slight in hand; David Carter, severe in hand; G Williams, slight on knee; W C West, slight in shoulder. Missing: S F Faircloth.

This Company went into action with 20 men; it will be seen that it lost just half its number in killed and wounded. I am, respectfully,

J. MARSHALL WILLIAMS, Lt. Com.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Casualties in Co F, 20th Reg't N C Troops, in the Battle at Winchester, Va., on the 19th of Sept. Color Bearer John Wilson, wound in the side and knee, feared mortal; Private Hezekiah W. Hall, flesh wound in the left knee, and both prisoners. Duncan Tanner and Owen Sessoms slightly wounded and not prisoners.

Notice to Absentees.

PURSUANT to orders from Lieut Gen Early, commanding Valley Department, Virginia, I hereby give notice to all absentees from the 3d Regiment N. C. Infantry, from whatever cause, whether sick, wounded or detailed, to report to me in person, (or by letter, if to appear in person be *impossible*,) in order that their fitness for duty, or their claims to retirement, may be examined into and considered by a Medical Examining Board.

I will attend from Tuesday, the 11th inst., until Saturday, the 15th inst., at the Enrolling Office in Fayetteville, at which place all absentees from counties contiguous to Fayetteville are expected to report promptly.

Surgeons in charge of Hospitals where there are sick or wounded, Superintendents of Railroads, Arsenals, Ship Yards, &c., having detailed men from the above-named command, are respectfully requested to give to those under their charge every facility for complying with the above, as no ordinary excuse will be entertained, but the men held strictly accountable for non-compliance with this order.

Appointment will be made for Raleigh, of which due notice will be given.

WM. M. PARSLEY,
Lt Col 3d Reg't, N. C. Infantry.

Oct'r 6. 74tf

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 4th, 1864.

THE following named officers of the Invalid Corps, having been assigned by Special Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, to the Commandant of Conscripts for North Carolina for duty, and having failed to comply with said orders, are requested to report without delay in person, or if unable to travel, to advise this Office by letter of the cause of their prolonged absence.

Captain W H Chestain,
" J G Royal,
First Lieutenant A A Scott,
" " Joseph Nunnery,
" " J M Carlile,
" " S M Bassington,
" " R H Maxwell,
" " T B Ward,
Second " Alex W Westmoreland,
" " W J Means.

The necessity for the services of these officers is urgent, and they are enjoined to report with the least possible delay.

By order of the Commandant:
74 2w E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1864.

Notice—Light Duty Men!

DISABLED SOLDIERS, OR CONSCRIPTS RECOMMENDED for light duty by Medical Examining Boards can secure positions in my Department by making application stating

Name,
Age,
Place of residence,
Occupation or trade,
Regiment,
Company,
Nature of disability,

and enclosing certificates of Medical Examining Board.

Testimonials as to the honesty, sobriety, intelligence, fitness and skill of the applicant will in all cases be required from their Company and Regimental commanders or County and Municipal officers. The preference will be given to the permanently disabled.

74-6t. W. R. PEIRCE Capt & A. Q. M.

North Carolina Volunteer Navy.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will take place in Raleigh on the 2d Thursday in October, 13th instant.

It is earnestly requested that all who have taken stock in this enterprise be present, as business of great importance will be transacted. A President and Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year. Besides, the Agent has taken the responsibility of sending an agent to Europe to purchase vessels. He wants the sense of the stockholders on this subject. He has labored to carry out the original designs of the Company, and thinks he has been happy in securing in Europe the services of one who has been so largely engaged in foreign trade during the war.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS,
Agent N. C. V. Navy.

Oct'r 7, 1864. 74tm

NOTICE.

I AM authorized by Lieut. George Willcox to sell, on the 20th day of October inst., his entire crop of Grain and Forage, stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, a Wagon and Buggy, and all Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. The negroes will be hired out until the 25th December next. The plantation to be rented out for one year.

ELAM J. HARRINGTON.

Watson's Bridge, Moore Co., Oct. 7. 74-2t

Land Sale.

BY virtue of an Order from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Randolph, at August Term 1864, I shall sell, on Saturday the 12th of November next, at the house of Eli Welch, in the county of Chatham, on a credit of six months, two tracts of LAND, the property of William T Hill, dec'd. One tract contains one hundred acres, the other tract contains fifty acres. Said lands lie in the neighborhood of Eli Welch, are unimproved, and a part of it very productive.

ANN HILL, Adm'x.

Oct'r 3, 1864. 1tpd

Lost or Stolen,

A CERTIFICATE for a 4 per cent. Bond for $100, issued to Dougald McLauchlin, by W. G. Broadfoot, Depositary at Fayetteville, No. 209, dated March 8th, 1864. Application will be made for a new certificate.

WM. McLEOD, Ag't
for Jane McLauchlin.

Oct'r 8, 1864. 74*5tpd

LOST,

IN the town of Fayetteville, on Friday last, a small Leather POCKET BOOK, containing about three hundred dollars, more or less, thought to have been dropped at the Market House. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery to the undersigned, or left with E. J. Hale & Sons.

R. L. McDONALD,
Solemn Grove, Moore county.

Oct'r 5, 1864 74-3*

Exchange Notice No 12.

RICHMOND, VA., September 20, 1864.

ALL officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th, 1863, who reported for duty at any parole camp east of the Mississippi, prior to September 10th 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

74-6t. RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Telegrams in our last briefly announced the Confederate success in South-Western Virginia. The Virginia papers since bring us a few particulars. The Lynchburg Republican of the 5th says:

"*The enemy Defeated at Saltville.*—Authentic intelligence was received here yesterday that Burbridge's forces assaulted our works, about three miles from Saltville, at noon on Sunday, and were repulsed with heavy loss. The assault was renewed after a brief interval with a like disastrous result to the enemy. Their loss is estimated at between 600 and 700 killed and wounded. Our loss was 15 killed and about 70 wounded. The principal part of this fighting was done by the Reserves and militia who are said to have behaved splendidly. We also have the information from a perfectly reliable source that the fighting was renewed yesterday morning at an early hour, but whether the attack was made by our own or the enemy's forces, we are unable to say. The general fact, however, that the enemy were again defeated with heavy loss, is certain. Report has it that they retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field."

The Richmond Dispatch of the same date says:

"The advance into Southwestern Virginia by the enemy was made in two columns. One came from Tennessee towards Bristol, and consisted of four regiments (two white and two negro), under the command of Acting Brigadier General Carter, a notorious Tennessee renegade. The other came from Kentucky, through Cumberland Gap, and numbered eight thousand men, under Gen. Burbridge. They were to form a junction in Tazewell county, and then move on Saltville. On Friday, however, before getting to the Virginia line, Carter was attacked by Gen. Vaughn four miles from Carter Station on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, driven to the station, and there routed. The column of Gen. Burbridge halted at Richmond, Russell county, Virginia, on Friday, and there waited the arrival of Carter. As he did not, for the best of reasons, arrive, Burbridge moved forward on Saltville, after previously starting a raiding party of 500 cavalry to go around to Wytheville and cut the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at that point. He arrived at Saltville on Sunday, and at noon assaulted our works about three miles from the town. The assault was bloodily repulsed, and, after a brief interval, was renewed with a still more disastrous repulse. He then retired at night, leaving about 700 killed and wounded in our hands. Our loss was 15 killed and 70 wounded. The following official dispatch from Gen. Echols was received at Gen. Kemper's office yesterday:

"SALTVILLE, October 3.—*To Maj. Gen. Kemper.*—We whipped the enemy badly here yesterday, and he has retired in confusion, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands—among them a Brigadier General and a good many officers. There were two or three regiments of negro troops, which were badly cut up. The reserves and detailed men acted splendidly. The enemy's force was about six thousand, as near as we could estimate. We are in hot pursuit.

JOHN ECHOLS, Brig. Gen."

"The following is the dispatch of Gen. Lee to the War Department:

HEADQ'RS A. N. V., Oct. 4.—*Hon. Secretary of War.*—Gen. Breckenridge reports that the enemy attacked Saltville on the 2d inst., and received a bloody repulse. They retired during the night in great confusion, apparently in the direction of Sandy river, leaving most of their dead and wounded in our hands. He is pursuing them. All of our troops behaved well.

R. E. LEE."

"The party which started for Wytheville got as far as Tazewell Court House, and have not been heard from since. The defeat of Burbridge, coupled with the failure of Sheridan to reach Lynchburg, are two disasters which will make a marked change in Grant's plans. Had Sheridan reached Lynchburg, and Saltville been captured, the Virginia and Tennessee railroad would have constituted a line of communication for getting supplies through Cumberland Gap, which would have been most advantageous to the enemy, and which would have greatly facilitated the grand plan of flanking Gen. Lee, by way of the south side, and cutting the roads leading south from Richmond."

The Advance of Gen. Price into Missouri.—If Gen. Price continues his march upon St. Louis with the rapidity which has already characterised his movements the city will fall into his hands. There are three railroads running out of the city, and all three have been cut. The most important, the North and Missouri, by which the city could receive reinforcements, was cut at Centralia by our cavalry on the 28th, and two passenger trains captured. On these trains were a score of soldiers, whom the frightened passengers that escaped and returned to the city reported, as usual, had been murdered. The Pacific Missouri road was cut at Osage on the same day; and upon the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad General Price himself is advancing. On the 29th, his cavalry was at De Soto station, 24 miles from St. Louis, and his army was at Potosi station, 10 miles this side. The "citizens" were hurrying into the town for protection. Gen. Rosecrans has no regular troops to defend St. Louis with, and its capture will be easy if no time is given him to receive reinforcements by way of the river. The Yankees have already started twelve steamers to him from Memphis laden with troops. Gen. A. J. Smith, whom Forrest had thrashed so badly, is in command of the cavalry in Missouri, and is "watching" Price's movements.

Richmond Dispatch, 5th.

Grant's waste of Life.—The Boston Courier, under the caption, "Grant's Waste of Men," thinks there can be no fairer illustration of the havoc of war when carried on under willful guidance, than the condition of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. It was for over two years stationed in the defences of Washington, doing most useful and valuable, but not "active" service, when after the depleting battles of the Wilderness it was ordered to the front as an infantry organisation. It marched out 1,670 men and 30 officers, and was in the brunt of the battles at Spottsylvania Courthouse. It now returns with but 270 men, leaving at Petersburg about as many re-enlisted men and recruits, whose time is not out, and there are only 13 officers left. Thus, within sixty days, about 1,100 men of 1,700 have melted away in what is called "glory," certainly bravely, with no desertion, no straggling, no slow disease, no Chickahominy swamp, to detract from their laurels or from the record of as fine a regiment physically as Massachusetts could produce. Yet, this is no isolated case, but only a fair sample of all, and an irrefragable proof that Grant's waste of men has not been exaggerated.

More Beef for Hood's Army.—We have reliable intelligence that a drove of three thousand beef cattle from Texas were driven safely across the Mississippi river, at a point not necessary to mention, several days since, and are now on their way to Hood's army.—*Selma Mississippian, 29th.*

Southern Sentiment.—One remark in General Cobb's speech, at the recent public meeting in Macon brought down loud and long continued applause, interrupting his address for some time. He said: "We have long been accustomed to regard the Yankees as the meanest and most infamous people on earth. This is a mistake, and I must beg even the Yankees' pardon for misrepresenting them. There are some meaner and more infamous still, and they are those who are willing to go back and live with the Yankees."

Cattle and Sorghum.—In the Observer of the 29th ult. a correspondent gave his views as to the causes of the death of cattle reported as the effect of feeding on sorghum cane. The Greensboro' World copies and remarks:—

As an evidence that this theory is not correct, we will state a few facts:

Last year, we fed a cow with cane that was pulled up in thinning, and with the suckers that were pulled off during the summer, without regard to dew or rain. She was fed freely in this way during the summer, without any injurious effects. The present year, when thinning the cane, we gave a small basket full to the same cow, late in the afternoon, when it was entirely dry; she ate but a small part of it and before the next morning she was dead. Three or four of a neighbor's cows got into his cane, during the summer, when it was four or five feet high, during the day. They were discovered almost immediately and driven out before they had been in it more than ten minutes. One of them died in a few hours and two others were very sick. There seems to be some mystery in the matter, and we advise extreme caution in using the cane as food for cattle.

Crops.—Having some business matters to attend to in Sumter, S. C., we left here on last Thursday morning, and returned home yesterday morning. We found the crops, so far as we could learn, exceedingly fine. The corn is probably some few weeks late in maturing, and of course will be that much later in being dry enough for housing. The potato crop is excellent, as also the Sorghum. Of the latter a large quantity has been made, and is now being prepared for use. From all we could learn the price of Syrup must materially fall. Some think it will be down to $5 per gallon—perhaps lower. The only difficulty appears to be in procuring suitable casks for packing the Syrup. Upon the whole we think we are safe in saying, from all we have heard, from both North and South Carolina, that the crops generally were never better, and more land cultivated than ever before. Bacon and other meats are generally scarce and very high.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Yellow Fever in Newbern.—We stated yesterday that this terrible scourge of humanity was extending its ravages in Newbern, with fearful rapidity. We learn now that it is also fearfully prevalent in Beaufort. In addition to the names of Mr. James W. Bryan and wife, which we announced yesterday as having fallen victims to this fell disease, we have obtained the following names which may be added to the list of mortality: Wm. Hutchins, wife and son;—Edward Hurt and two children; Rev J. A. Suydam; O. P. Street and wife; Mrs. T. J. Hyson; Capt. Bartholomew Oliver; Bradford Gatlin and wife; O. F. Hoskins; John Taylor; John Gaskins and wife; Miss Prudence Rice; Capt Purnal Hall; J. B. Oxley. Miss Rebecca Wallace is also reported among the dead.

Goldsboro' Journal.

Horrible Murder.—A most brutal murder was committed, last week, about 20 miles below Newbern, on the bodies of Mr. Alfred Reel and his sister, a most respectable and loyal lady and gentleman of that county. In the absence of Mr. Reel, his sister, about thirty years old, and a negro girl being the only persons at home, two negroes entered the premises, took all the valuables, including money, that they could obtain and then murdered Miss Reel. Mr. Reel coming up about this time, entered the yard, and was instantly shot dead.—*Goldsboro' Journal.*

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No 12.

I. ALL MEN, reported for light duty in the State of North Carolina, and who have not been assigned, will report themselves in person, without delay, to the Commandant of Conscripts. All officers in the State, in command of light duty men, will report their numbers and employment to the Commandant of Conscripts.

II All officers in the State, of the Invalid Corps, or who have been ordered for light duty, and who are unassigned, will immediately report in person, or if unable, by letter, to these Headquarters, forwarding a copy of their orders of retirement from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

III Capt A. W. Lawrence, of O S. Ordnance, having, in obedience to Special Order No. 207, Part. XX, A. & I. G. O., current series, reported for duty at these Headquarters, is announced as Ordnance Officer on the Staff of the Lieut Gen. Commanding, and will relieve Lt. Graham Daves, Acting Ordnance Officer, Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt Gen HOLMES.

73 8t JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G.

Tax in Kind Notice.

County Agency, 4th Cong. Dist. N. C.,
PLEASANT EXCHANGE, Oct. 4, 1864.

I HEREBY give notice that the Depots in Bladen county will be re-opened on the 17th inst., and will remain open for six days only, to receive the following articles of Tax in Kind, to-wit: Wheat, Oats, Rye and Wool.

Producers who have not already paid are earnestly requested to pay particular attention to this call. Those failing will have to pay the 500 per cent. Articles on Assessor's estimate must be paid in Kind; no exchanges made.

THEO. M SIKES,
73 4tpd Q M A. for Bladen county.

Chatham County.

THE attention of the people of this county is called to the Advertisement of the Assessors found in this paper, headed Confederate Tax Notice.

Note change in dates, &c

Pittsboro', Oct. 3. 73-2t

Pearl Starch, &c.

REFINED PEARL STARCH; FFFg Rifle Powder; Percussion Caps; Paper; Envelopes; Pencils; Steel Pens; Ink; Buttons; Flax Thread; Calf Skins; &c., &c., for sale by

N. A. STEDMAN & CO.
No 10, Hay Street.

Oct 6. 73-1m

MEDICINES!

CASTOR OIL, Quinine, Calomel, Blue Mass, Chlor. Potash, Opium, Rhubarb, Epsom Salts, Sulphur, Cream Tartar, Aloes, Saltpetre, &c. For sale by

JAS. N SMITH, Druggist.

Oct. 7. 73-1tf

N. Carolina—Robeson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1864.

John McPhaul, Milton McPhaul, Catharine McPhaul, Jas McPhaul, Malloy McPhaul and Neill McPhaul, vs. William McPhaul and Calvin McPhaul.

Petition for division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William McPhaul and Calvin McPhaul, the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1864.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

Oct'r 5, 1864. 74*6t pd$10'npt

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, Aug. Term, 1864.

H. C. Hampton, Adm'r of John A Adams, dec'd, vs. John Jones.

Original Attachment levied on Land

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Jones, is not a resident of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Weekly Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear and plead or replevy, or judgment will be rendered by default against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's debt, and order of sale granted.

Witness, H. C. Hampton, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of August 1864.

H. C. HAMPTON, C. C. C.

Oct'r 5, 1864. 74*6tpd$10'npt

WAR NEWS.

From the Southwest.—MOBILE, Oct. 7.—A special to the Advertiser dated Senatobia 6th, has news from the Chicago Tribune of the 30th and Memphis papers of the 4th. On the 27th Confederates made a desperate assault on Pilot Knob, losing 1,500, including Gen. Cabruth. The Federals evacuated the place, spiking the guns and firing the railroad depot. The Confederates captured 3 guns and the enemy's train of 40 wagons and escort, burning the iron works, all the government buildings, and are supposed to have made a complete smash of the drafting apparatus and records. A later report says Price overtook Ewing and literally used him up at Harrison Station. The yankees have evacuated Potosi, Mineral Point, DeSoto, and the entire country below Mintonade Bridge. A. J. Smith was flanked and fell back to Jefferson Barracks, and is fortifying. A raiding party went to Chenlemagne four miles from the city (St. Louis.)

The Chicago Times thinks it strange that Ewing should have evacuated Pilot Knob after slaughtering so many rebels, and only losing 6 men.

Bill Anderson ambushed and killed 100 of Jackson's six months men, and says he intends to kill every man he finds wearing the Federal uniform, they having killed his father, mother, and sister.

Price conscripts all Union sympathizers. A large number voluntarily joined him. Many drafted men have escaped from St Louis and joined Price. Rosecrans issued orders to shoot every man going in that direction.

Nashville dates to the 30th say that Forrest was at Fayetteville on the night of the 28th, and was, with nearly his whole force, moving on the Chattanooga road. A small portion of the road is destroyed. All the bridges are destroyed between Athens and Pulaski. Forrest had 20 wagons and 9 guns, including two 10 pound Parrots. Decatur is reported captured by Wheeler.

Forrest's Successes.—MOBILE, Oct. 6.—The Mobile Advertiser has advices from Forrest's army via Cherokee, Oct. 6th. He has captured 8,000 prisoners, 4 guns, 700 horses, 2500 stand of small arms, and 1000 negro men and children. He has completely destroyed the Ala. and Tenn. Railroad from Franklin to Decatur.

From the South.—FIVE MILES FROM CLINTON, La., Oct. 8.—Yesterday the enemy advanced in heavy force from Bayou Sara on the Clinton and Woodville roads. Colonel Scott, with one regiment only, fought and drove them back on the Jackson road to within two miles of Bayou Sara, but being flanked, and the enemy being reinforced, Col. Scott fell back on the Liberty road. The enemy occupied Woodville yesterday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and Clinton early the next morning.

A fight near Richmond.—RICHMOND, Oct. 7.—A fight commenced this morning on the Darbytown road, on the north side of the James, extending along the lines to Fort Harrison, and ceased at 2 o'clock. Our troops carried, it is reported, two lines of breastworks, took 300 prisoners and 9 pieces of artillery and 100 horses. Gen. Gregg, of Texas, was killed; Gen. Bratton, Colonel Haskill and Maj. Haskill, of S. C., were wounded. Our loss slight; that of the enemy heavy.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.—Unusual quiet has prevailed here to-day, more so than for the past two weeks. Grant is still busy with the spade in his new position near Fort McRae.

From the Valley.—RICHMOND, Oct. 7.—Gen. Lee reports to the War Department that dispatches from Early say Sheridan is retreating from Harrisonburg down the Valley.

A Brush with Yankee Gunboats.—On last Thursday, quite a spirited little brush came off between a small detachment of our troops, and some yankee gunboats which attempted to go up the Scuppernong river, in which the yankees came out second best. On attempting to ascend the river, two boats were attacked and forced back by Lt. Sharpe, commanding Capt. Pitt's company of cavalry, assisted by two pieces of artillery under Lt. Williams, of Lee's Light Battery, and by Lt. McWatson of the 50th N. C. with thirty infantry.

One of the boats got aground about 700 yards from the shore, at the mouth of the river, where she was well peppered, for some time, by both our artillery and sharpshooters, one shot striking her near the water line. So hot was the fire upon this craft, that the yankees were all driven from their guns. Three more gunboats at length came up to their relief and opened fiercely on our little party, who courageously held their ground and fought them till the approach of night and scarcity of ammunition admonished them to retire beyond range of the enemy's guns.

We had three men slightly wounded and our howitzer was somewhat damaged by a shell. The enemy's loss has not been ascertained, but it must have been considerable, as their *wooden* gunboat was aground and under the fire of our artillery for some three hours, and it was well ascertained that every man had to seek shelter *below* from the deadly aim of our sharpshooters.

Goldsboro' Journal.

Deserters Escaped.—We learn that 12 or 14 deserters escaped from the Western train Tuesday evening, at the six mile tank. They had been arrested in the mountain country and were destined to their respective commands.

Salisbury Watchman.

Deserters from Sheridan.—Ninety deserters from Sheridan's "Army of Lynchburg" were received in Lynchburg by the Orange cars Friday night.

Meeting of the Council.—The Governor's Council after a session of two days have declined to call the Legislature in extra session. It is understood that they will meet again.

Raleigh Confederate.

Deaths of Returned Prisoners.—In a list of deaths of prisoners returned by the last flag of truce, published in the Richmond Dispatch of the 4th inst., are the following from North Carolina: John Durhone, E, First; Sidney J. Hall, A, Thirteenth; J. W. Edgarton, Sixth cavalry; E. Beech, C, Eighteenth; W. F. Saunders, K, Twenty-sixth; C. Benfield, F, Twenty-second; C. D. Shield, D, Twenty-seventh; W. R. Ray, Twenty-seventh; S. Burgess, F, Sixty-sixth; J. T. H. Sparrow, C, Fifty-fifth.

The Chatham Railroad.—We learn from the President of this Road, that he has procured from the Confederate Government a sufficient quantity of iron to lay the road from Cary on the N. C. R. R., to Lockville on Deep River, twenty-three miles. Energetic means will be immediately commenced to finish the track.

Raleigh Confederate.

A Generous Donation.—Among the donations to the soldiers' Aid Society of Orange, published in the Recorder, we see one of *five thousand dollars* by Mr. Henry N. Brown, of that place. In these days of selfishness, when love of money—that "root of all evil"—is predominant, such a deed deserves to be widely chronicled. It speaks for itself, and needs no eulogy.—*Ral. Standard.*

The woman who neglects her husband's shirt-front, is not the wife of his bosom.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1864.

The News.—All our accounts this morning, by mail and telegraph, are cheering. We have only time and room to refer the reader to them.

All the Richmond papers are enthusiastic about the fight on Friday below that city. We copy the Examiner's account, with a portion of the Editorial remarks of that paper and the Dispatch.

The Home Guard.—It will be seen by the General Order of Adjutant General Gatlin, that the Home Guard is again called into service one-third at a time, "to repel a threatened invasion." In what direction this invasion is apprehended, we are not advised. We have heard that many of the Guard have expressed a wish to be sent forthwith to Hood's army in Georgia, under a belief that they could effect a vast good there. But they will not be sent out of the State, of course; for, as their designation implies, they are retained for Home Defence. And in Home defence, our people generally will cheerfully endure the privations and hardships of the camp, knowing that it is to avoid a greater evil—the greatest of sublunary evils—that they are called upon to suffer a lighter one.

Proposed New Railroad.—The Raleigh Confederate thinks that a railroad from Fayetteville to Cheraw is "one of the most important questions which the Legislature can take into its consideration." We agree with the Confederate. Such a road would at all times have been important, but in view of the speedy completion of the road from Raleigh to the Deep river region, and the existing road from that region to Fayetteville, it assumes a new and far more important aspect. Difficulties of course must be encountered in undertaking such a work in time of war; but we have seen the Danville connection begun and finished during the war, and the Raleigh and Deep river road begun and now nearly completed, and why not another link in our chain of communication and defence?

Since writing the above, the Mayor, as will be seen, has been requested to call a Town Meeting in regard to a route generally preferred here to the one suggested by the Confederate.

Relief of the Poor.—A public meeting in Wilmington a few days ago requested the Town Commissioners to subscribe $100,000 for the relief of the poor during the approaching winter, in addition to such individual subscriptions as may be obtained.

In Fayetteville, a fund was raised last Fall by voluntary subscription amounting to upwards of $22,000, which was of incalculable service in supplying wood, food and clothing to the indigent. Besides which, by a subscription of upwards of $40,000 a store was established to supply provisions at cost and charges to such of the working classes as chose to resort to it. This, under the energetic and judicious management of Mr. Alex'r Johnson Jr. and Mr. Wm. N. Tillinghast, has been almost as useful a source of relief as the other—each invaluable in its sphere. The store is still continued, self supporting. The other fund being exhausted, the committee who had generously given their time to its management, Messrs. H. L. Myrover and G. W. Williams, have entered upon the work for the coming season. They estimated that $60,000 would be needed. Already near $35,000 have been subscribed, which will doubtless be increased to upwards of $40,000. It is gratifying to see that the citizens so far exceed rather than fall short of the estimated requirements of the occasion. These are times in which men learn to feel the truth of the Scriptural assurance that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

More Speeches by President Davis.—It will be seen that President Davis spoke in Augusta and again in Greensboro' on his return from the South; the best of the speeches delivered during his trip.

Some of our exchanges speak of the harsh expressions indulged by the President in his Macon speech as aimed at Gov. Brown of Georgia. The Governor must have outraged the President's feelings very deeply to have drawn upon himself such a rebuke, for the President is usually very courteous in his language. And that the Governor had done so cannot be wondered at when we see him telling Sherman that Georgia had been treated with great injustice by the Confederate government. If that were true to its utmost extent—and we do not believe that it is true to any extent—it was most outrageous to tell Sherman of it. It will no doubt do great harm to the cause, and no good, to make such a charge to the people of Georgia; but to make it to the commander of the hostile army, now invading Georgia, evidences either want of sense or want of loyalty.

The Atlanta Intelligencer, received since the above was in type, says that it was a writer in that paper, and not Gov. Brown, against whom the President directed his harsh remarks. The writer had charged the President with having said "he abandoned Georgia to her fate."

A South Carolina Reconstructionist.—Of all the States of the Confederacy, we might reasonably have expected to hear of a proposition for reconstruction from any sooner than from South Carolina. Yet a member of Congress from that State, Wm. W. Boyce by name, has published a long letter to President Davis, in which he urges a Convention of all the States, North and South, with a view to a reconciliation of the sections—a peace as he says, "which reconciles the interests and the feelings of the belligerents; a peace in short, which restores harmony." He goes far beyond Mr. Stephens, who proposes a Convention indeed, but with a distinct understanding that it should have no right of final action; and well indeed might he require this, for suppose we were to go into a Convention, 11 Confederate States, or even 12 or 13, against 24 or 25 Northern States, what rights could we hope to bring out of such a conclave? We might as well submit unconditionally, without going through the farce of such a convention. Mr. Boyce has not a word to say about limiting the powers of his proposed convention, or maintaining the independence of the Confederacy. The only inference is that he is ready to go back into Union with the people who disregarded and violated all our rights, and when the South resisted the crowning act of aggression at the call of himself and his State, murdered and robbed our people and desolated our country, with a malignity unparalleled since the dark ages. If Mr. Boyce wishes to re-unite with such a people, by all means let President Davis give him a passport, and let him embrace in it any who concur in his views.

Senator Herschell V. Johnson of Georgia has published a long letter against any illegitimate peace movements in that State. "The world already knows that we want peace and are ready and willing to negotiate, and further overtures would but be regarded as a sign of weakness and fear. With courage, fortitude, hope and faith, he argues, we may oblige the enemy to let us alone, which is all we require, and consent to terms of peace and separation. This is the only safe and patriotic view.

Brown and Stephens *versus* Holden.—The Raleigh Standard denies that its Editor, (if he had been unfortunately elected Governor of North Carolina,) would have been under any pledge to accede to Gen. Sherman's late proposition to Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephens to meet him and confer together on the subject of peace; and adds, "Gov. Brown gave the only answer which he could have given under the circumstances." The Standard admits that the Governors of the States have no power to negotiate with the enemy; but says "a Governor might meet a Federal General and confer with him as to the best mode of mitigating the horrors of war." A Governor would act more wisely if he should leave conferences with the enemy to those to whom the Constitution has entrusted such powers. Certainly none such are given to any Governor, by any Constitution, State or Confederate.

"But [says the Standard] we hold that *the States*, as the founders and masters of our system, have a right to speak to their agent, the common government, on the subject of peace, and to unite with that agent in obtaining peace. This is as far as we have ever gone. We have never favored separate State action, as it has been called, with a view to peace; but even if we had done this, we should have gone no further than the separate State action of 1860-'61, which led to war. Separate State action was very popular when it was resorted to to break up the government and occasion war; but it is not to be thought of when proposed to obtain that greatest of earthly blessings—peace."

No doubt about the right to speak to our own common government, but as to the right "to unite with that Government in obtaining peace," we take issue. The States have expressly and emphatically, by the Constitution, surrendered to the Confederate government all right of that sort. But that the Standard has never favored separate State action with a view to peace, is contradicted by the Standard's own declarations only nine months ago, when, as a part of its peace agitations, the Standard threatened to get a Convention by which North Carolina would "take her own affairs into her own hands"—in plain words, take the State out of the Confederacy and make peace for herself, to her everlasting disgrace and ruin.

The above was intended for the last Observer, but was excluded by more important matters. Since then the Standard of the 7th is in hand, with a further paragraph about the Observer, in which it represents us as saying that the President's remark about two-thirds of the army being absent "was a most encouraging statement, especially to the enemy." Now we did not say this, but its very opposite, and the Standard must presume largely upon the ignorance or gullibility of its readers, for it copies our language showing that the Standard's version of what we said is altogether untrue. Nor did we say anything about "falling back on our deserters," nor that the deserters "constitute most of the two-thirds." All this is the Standard's trickery—false versions of our remarks.

The Standard says:—

"The most contemptible of all political bipeds is that person who was once a Henry Clay Whig, then a Union man, then a Conservative, and then a sort of dependent ally or adjunct of the original secession party."

A very cutting remark, indeed, and its application to us might make us feel bad, its source considered, but for the knowledge that "the people" of all parties now entertain an altogether different opinion of us as a Whig, so long as there were Whigs, and a Union man so long as there could be a Union man and at the same time a patriot. With the other two parties we have never had the slightest connection, and so long as the war lasts expect to have none with them or with others. But, whatever "the people" may think of us, there is one opinion which they have expressed most emphatically, and that is their judgment of their late would-be Governor. A Henry Clay Whig, a Democrat, a secessionist of the original secession party, a Union man and anti-secessionist, a secessionist again, a Conservative, an anti-Conservative, and finally a candidate—he has been contemptuously kicked out of every party to which he has attached himself just so soon as he has asked the "consideration" which he proposed to himself when he joined each and all of them. A few months hence and the "Destructives" will have to repeat the operation, for the success of our arms will make our would-be Governor a most ultra "Destructive." He is now vacillating, first one side then the other, as yankees or Confederates prosper in the field.

The Vote for Governor.—Col. Russ, Secretary of State, has communicated to the Raleigh papers the following statement of the vote at the late Gubernatorial election:—

Whole vote polled, 72,561; of which Z. B. Vance received 58,070; and W. W. Holden 14,461. Vance's majority, 43,579.

This, we suppose, is the official statement of the votes which were returned in proper form. Besides these, we suppose that there were several thousand votes cast which were informally returned, or cast at elections informally held. We know of two such cases, that of the Winder Hospital at Richmond, in which Gov. Vance received a majority of 736 votes, but the return was informal; and that of Lane's Brigade, which was fighting all day of the election, and held a poll the next day, giving Gov. Vance some 400 majority. But the election was so clearly void on account of the day on which it was held that the statement of the polls was not even sent to Raleigh. Here are some 1200 votes to be added to Governor Vance's majority, making it near 45,000. How many more informal returns there were, we think the Secretary of State might have mentioned. The whole will no doubt be published after the official comparison by the Legislature.

It will be recollected that the Standard has pretended that the vote was small. Instead of this, the informal votes, added to the above 72,561, will show the vote to have been larger than that of 1862, which was 74,881, formal and informal.

A New York Paper.—We return thanks to Capt. J. W. Strange, on the Blackwater, for a copy of the New York Herald of the 3d inst. Its letters from Virginia are jubilant over the capture of Fort Harrison, below Richmond, (after taking which, as our readers know, the yankees were signally defeated.) They say that there was "a great panic in the rebel capital—Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet reported fled from the city, &c. &c. &c."—the &cs. standing for numerous other lies.

The Baltimore Evening Post has been suppressed and the office seized, for publishing an account of a fearful riot in Cincinnati, during which a Lincoln club procession from Kent'y fired upon the citizens, men, women and children, killing and wounding several.

Domestic Manufacture.—We have been kindly presented, by Mrs. Coffield King, near Tarboro', N. C., through Capt. O. H. Blocker of this county, with the best and most substantial cotton diaper towel that we remember to have seen of Confederate manufacture. It was made by one of Mrs. King's servants, of course under her eye and direction.

Soap.—We have received from Mrs E. B. McGowan, Raleigh, a specimen of her "Medicated Toilet Soap, made from the deposite of the celebrated Kittrell's Springs," which, the maker says, "cures all eruption of the skin, such as skin scrofula, ring-worms' tetters, erysipelas, poison oak, scurvy of the gums, &c.

BATTLE AND VICTORY NEAR RICHMOND.

Yesterday morning broke upon one of those clear bright days of autumn which are the glory of the declining year. The yankee host, forty thousand strong, lay encamped on the north side of James river, the main body in the neighborhood of Fort Harrison, ten miles southeast of Richmond, the 10th (Birney's) army corps and Kautz's cavalry being five and a half miles nearer the city, and in position between the Darbytown and Charles city roads.

With the first early light, Gen. Gary's brigade of cavalry and a considerable force of our infantry struck the enemy's right resting on the Charles city road, at a point from four and a half to five miles from the city. The yankees were completely surprised, and with little resistance fled into their entrenchments, a short distance in their rear. Here they were in strong force and prepared for a desperate resistance; but our troops, following up their first blow with great impetuosity, carried the works and drove the Yankees out, capturing 9 pieces of cannon, 100 artillery horses and several hundred prisoners. Gen. Gary by this time had Kautz on the run and was driving him ahead of the infantry.

Our infantry continued to press the 10th corps back. Our troops then pressed forward towards a second line of the enemy's entrenchments, which were carried after a sharp contest, and the enemy routed and pursued some distance towards Fort Harrison, when our men being much fatigued by the heavy work of the day, were withdrawn from the pursuit to the enemy's line of entrenchments just taken.

The battle, so far, had shed undying glory upon our troops, but a fresh triumph was in reserve for them. The enemy in course of an hour or two, having been rapidly reinforced from the grand army at Fort Harrison, advanced with confidence to the recapture of their former position. They were, after a long and desperate fight, repulsed with great slaughter, and as night closed in we held all the ground we had taken.

This was a most sanguinary battle to the yankees; the loss falling heavily, as usual, upon Cuffee. We are not prepared to make an estimate of their loss either in killed or prisoners. The number of prisoners who have as yet arrived in the city is small, our troops being during the day otherwise occupied. The only prisoner of note we have seen is Capt. Asche, Gen. Kautz Adjutant-General.

Our loss, we learn from all sources, was very small as compared with that of the enemy.

Among our killed was the gallant Brig. Gen. John Gregg, of Texas; Brig. Gen. Bratton, of South Carolina, is also reported severely wounded.

In complimenting the steady valor of our troops in this battle, too much cannot be said for the dashing General Gary and his cavalry. They drove that Dutchman Kautz before them from the start, and never allowed him a pause until the close of the fight.

At a late hour last night, after the above account was written, an official despatch was received from Gen. Lee, which states that yesterday morning Gen. Anderson attacked the enemy on the Charles City road and drove them out of two lines of intrenchments, capturing ten (10) pieces of cannon, with all their caissons and horses, and a number of prisoners.

We then drove the enemy to the New Market road, where, finding them strongly fortified we did not press them. Our loss is very small; the enemy's unknown. The brave Gen. Gregg died at the head of his troops.

Richmond Examiner, 8th.

The Situation.—Whatever Grant may have hoped to achieve by massing his forces so suddenly and so heavily upon the north side, thus far, at least, he has accomplished nothing worthy of the immense noise with which his advance was heralded by all the journals of Yankeedom. Yesterday, in particular, his forces were beaten everywhere. All along the line—wherever our troops encountered them—they gave way more like raw militia than the heroes that are to crush a "rebellion," the like of which the world never beheld in times past, and never will behold, in all probability, in the next twenty centuries, if it should last so long. We know not exactly what were the fruits of our success; but we learn that they were very considerable—that we drove the enemy three or four miles—that we captured twelve or fifteen pieces of cannon and made many prisoners. This is glory enough for one day; but the result has not been productive of glory merely. It has restored our fellow citizens to the due degree of composure by teaching them—what they ought to have known before, and what most of them did know,—that as long as Gen. Lee is between them and the Yankees with an army they can never be the victims of the Yankees. Grant cannot get here this time. The "cradle and the grave" stand between him and Richmond, and they will not let him pass.

Our troops showed yesterday, as they always have shown, and as they always will show, their native superiority to the Yankees. Grant has evidently lost the flower of his troops. They do not fight as they did last summer.—*Rich. Dispatch, 8th.*

A battle was fought near to Richmond on yesterday morning. It was a signal victory for the Confederate arms. The immediate cause of the collision was an establishment of the enemy much too near our lines. They gained the foothold on Saturday last. In the meantime Grant moved over heavy forces to the northern bank and threw one corps out in the support of his redoubts. On this wing of his army an attack was made at daybreak yesterday, by a portion of our troops under the immediate command of Gen. Anderson, which was signally successful. Grant's line of infantry was beaten into rapid retreat. His fortifications were carried by assault, and ten pieces of cannon, with several hundred prisoners, were secured by the Confederate troops. The last authentic accounts represent the enemy to have been driven five miles from the city, and it is supposed that all further annoyance from that direction is now effectually prevented. But the battle will probably be renewed. Grant is unwilling to see the trifling advantage gained last week so soon obscured; he has heavy forces, and will doubtless try to do something with them without delay—both on the Peninsula and on the lines beyond Petersburg.

Meantime attention is again attracted to Sheridan, now retreating down the Valley. We cannot believe his movement to be altogether a necessity. For some time past intimations have been made of a Federal column about to advance down the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad. If a column advances on Richmond from that quarter, it must be a portion, or all, of Sheridan's troops; and on the supposition that his force is to be used in that direction, his retrograde march is easily understood. Two advantages are proposed; to draw Early out of the Valley; and to form a junction with Grant on the northern side of Richmond.

Let him come. The longer the line the better. Richmond can never be circumvallated, and an army stretching around a circuit of forty or fifty miles offers more opportunities to the Confederate Generals than they have yet had. Richmond is a place which can never be abandoned. On this firm rock will be worn away all the armies the United States can raise.

Richmond Examiner, 8th.

From the Valley.—A dispatch from Gen. Early to Gen. Lee, dated the 6th inst., says: "Sheridan's whole force commenced falling back down the Valley last night, along the Pike."—*Rich. Ex., 8th.*

We have information from the Valley to the effect that Sheridan's communications with Washington have been cut. As to where Gen. Early is it may not be prudent to state at present.

Richmond Sentinel.

The Yankees Burn Rapid Ann Bridge.—An official dispatch from Gordonsville last night states that yankee raiders burnt the railroad bridge over the Rapid Ann yesterday.—*Rich. Dispatch, 8th.*

From Charleston.—Charleston, Oct. 5.—Gen'l Hardee assumed command to-day. The steamer Constance, in attempting to run the blockade, ran against a sunken wreck and sank in five minutes. One man was lost.

From Western North Carolina.—The Home Guard of Mitchell encountered a band of tories in that county on Wednesday last, supposed to be a part of Kirk's raiders, and in a pretty sharp fight which ensued, succeeded in killing six and wounding several others.—*Salisbury Watchman, 8th.*

Army of Tennessee.—As the enemy are fully apprised of all Gen. Hood's movements by this time, it is not amiss to state that the Army of Tennessee is now posted across the Western & Atlantic Railroad at Acworth station, twelve miles above Marietta, and thirty-three miles from Atlanta. The evacuation of Atlanta is therefore now a work of necessity, and what shall come after we shall see. Sherman must make a movement, either forward or back, in the course of a very few days. Our best army officers entertain no fears of its being directed against either Augusta or Macon.—*Savannah Republican.*

Railroad Dividend.—The Western N. C. Railroad company (from Salisbury to Morganton) has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. We believe this is its first dividend.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Georgia.—Augusta, Oct. 8.—Official dispatches confirm the reported capture of Rome, Ga., by our forces. Three thousand negroes and their white officers were taken. The yankees destroyed all their commissary stores, and two squares of the business portion of the town were burned.

Gen. Wheeler has made a descent upon Marietta, burned a block of store-houses, and spiked three guns.

Our army is supposed to be at Etowah. Fortifications have been thrown up upon Kennesaw [Mountain.] Dalton has been occupied by our troops.

Forrest is in Middle Tennessee, and Rousseau [the yankee General who has been operating against him] is cooped up in Nashville.

Augusta, Oct. 9.—A letter to the Chronicle and Sentinel states that the 3d corps of Sherman's army has left Atlanta [and occupies a] strong position from Vining's Station to about Marietta; that the yankees found out Hood's plans and anticipated him; that the head of our column is near Brownsville, but not known where we will march.

Another letter to the Chronicle and Sentinel from Atlanta of late date says there are 4 yankee corps in that city: that yankee officers claim to have 80,000 troops, 20 days' rations, 100 miles of railroad iron, and say that Sherman will soon move on Macon and Augusta.

Deserters from Atlanta say that no trains have arrived there for 8 days.

All accounts from Hood's army are encouraging.

From Northern Virginia.—Richmond, Oct. 9.—Official dispatches received at the War Department state that the enemy, 1000 strong, advanced up the Manassas Gap Railroad on the 4th inst., with trains of cars loaded with railroad material, and occupied Salem and Rectortown. Col. Mosby attacked them at Salem, capturing 50 prisoners, their camp equipage, baggage and stores, and killing and wounding a considerable number. His own loss 2 wounded.

From the Valley of Virginia.—Richmond, Oct'r 9.—Official dispatches to the War Department say that Sheridan is still moving down the Valley. A large force of his cavalry was attacked by us on the 7th inst. and handsomely driven. We captured a number of horses, several ambulances, wagons, nine forges with tools, and 50 prisoners, besides killing and wounding a number.

From Petersburg.—Petersburg, Oct. 9.—Yesterday, about noon, the enemy moved in force on our right, supposed at first for the purpose of making an attack on our lines. It turned out to be nothing more than an extension by the enemy of their lines on our right, in order to occupy all of our lost works near Fort McRae. The enemy by this move gained nothing in the direction of the South Side Railroad, and only prolonged their lines by driving in the few videttes occupying this ground hitherto. Only a part of the works near Fort McRae were occupied by the enemy.

From the United States.—Richmond, Oct 8.—Northern papers of the 5th acknowledge a federal loss of 2000 killed, wounded and prisoners in the engagement on the 30th near Squirrel Level [in the vicinity of Petersburg.] More than half the number were prisoners.

Admiral Farragut [lately off Mobile] arrived at Fort Monroe on the 4th and passed up the James River.

Confederate guerillas captured on the night of the 3d two trains of cars on the Nashville road between Richland and Fountain Head, and burned 19 cars.

Accounts from Missouri state that Gen. Price is moving on Retta [St. Louis, we suppose] in 3 columns; his right under Shelby and Marmaduke, the centre under himself, and the left, composed mainly of half-breed Indians, under Cooper.

Five hundred rebels entered Union, county seat of Franklin county, Tennessee, on Saturday and captured 100 militia. On the 1st inst. Forrest shelled Athens, Ala., and on the 3d demanded the surrender of Dalton, Georgia.

On the 4th gold was quoted in New York at 190½.

An Important Order—Revocation of Details.—The following most important order, says the Richmond Examiner of the 8th inst., has been published from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office. If rigidly enforced it will put twenty thousand efficient troops into the field from Virginia alone. The number from other States will also be large:

Adj. & Insp'r Gen's Office, Richmond, Oct. 8, 1864.

General Orders No. 73.—I. All details heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages who hold furloughs, or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the camps of instruction, and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed in manufacturing, providing, collecting and forwarding munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army and navy, or in work indispensable to military operations, will be continued in their present employment until their details shall be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will, within the next 20 days, forward to the Generals of Reserves lists of all detailed men in their employment, in the several States, specially distinguishing and certifying those who are experts and those absolutely indispensable for the performance of the above mentioned gov't work and business; and all detailed employees not so certified within the prescribed period, will, upon the expiration thereof, be forthwith assigned to the army.

III. All persons called out by this order who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select medical boards, after their arrival at camps of instruction.

IV. All men found for light duty, who are unassigned, will at once report to the camps of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

By order,

S. Cooper, Adj't & Ins. Gen.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Petersburg, Va., Oct 4, 1864.

Messrs Editors.—Please publish the following list of casualties in Co. K, (Stanly Guards,) 28th N C Infantry, in the engagement near Petersburg Sept'r 30th:

Killed: none. Wounded: Corporal W A Bost in knee slight; privates Aaron Rogers in face severe; Jesse A Morton in arm severe; Frank Coley in arm slight.

A. W. STONE, Captain.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Near Petersburg, Oct. 4, 1864.

Messrs Editors.—For the information of their friends, please publish the following list of casualties in my Co. in the engagements on the 30th Sept. and 1st Oct'r:

30th Sept.—Wounded: Private S Dorsett in foot.

1st Oct.—Wounded:—Capt H C Albright, mortally. Sgt. Hiram Johnson severely in ankle. Several others were slightly wounded, but have since returned to duty.

A. R. JOHNSON, Lieut. Comd'g Co. G, 28th N C T.

McCulloch vs. Boon.—The decision made in this case on yesterday by Judge French, will doubtless prove interesting to many. The petitioner, Joseph D. McCulloch, is a private of Capt. Boon's company Senior Reserves. He lacked only a few days of being fifty years old when he was enrolled and he was over fifty when he was ordered into service. The case was fully argued by the counsel on both sides, after which his Honor decided against the petitioner and remanded him into the hands of his captain.

Greensboro' Citizen, 8th.

Horse Thieves.—The Salisbury Watchman of the 8th has an account of the capture on the 3d of 4 horse thieves in Burke county, who are believed to be yankee emissaries. They had stolen half a dozen horses and had a fight with one of the owners on that day. One of the thieves was shot. All are jailed.

Homicide.—A letter in the Charlotte Bulletin of the 8th says that after an altercation in Concord, on the 5th, Lt. W. A. Smith of the militia shot and killed H. C. Utley, a furloughed soldier. Smith was bailed in the sum of $75,000.

DIED,

At Kensington, in this vicinity, on Sunday Oct. 9th, JAMES MARTINE, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

In Wilmington, on Friday morning last, after a short illness, WILLIAM MEARES WALKER, late 1st Lieutenant in the 8th N C Troops, in the 35th year of his age. At the commencement of the war he entered with great zeal and energy the service as Lieut. in the 8th Reg't, was captured at Roanoke Island, and during his imprisonment his health was so impaired by exposure and privation as to oblige him to resign, since which he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 10.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 5 50 to 6 65. Pork 3 50. Lard 5 50 to 5 65

Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.

Beeswax 4 25. Butter 5 00 to 6 00.

Cotton 1 50 to 1 75. Cakes 12 50 to 15 00.

Cotton Yarn—25 00 to 30 00 per bunch.

Copperas, retail 50. Dried Fruit 1 00 per lb.

Extract Logwood 10 00 per lb, retail.

Flour—Super, $246. Family, $250.

Grain—Corn $20 to $25. Wheat $35 00. Rye $20. Oats $10. Peas 15 00.

Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.

Iron—Swedes 3 50 to 4 00.

Fodder, new, $7 to $8, Old $10. Hay $5 50 to $6. Shucks $ 50

Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.

Green Apples 12 00 to 15 00 per bushel.

Eggs 2 50 to 3 00 per dozen.

Leather—Upper 20 00, Sole 17 50.

Liquors—Corn Whiskey $45 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $40 00 to $45 00.

Molasses, country made, 15 00.

Rice 60 by cask.

Sugar 8 00 per bbl; retail 10 00.

Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 5 00.

Soda 5 00, retail.

Nails 3 00 to 4 00 per lb.

Onions 20 00 per bushel.

Potatoes—Irish $10 to $15 bush; sweet $8.

Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 1 32 to 3 50.

Salt 37 50 to 40 00 per bushel.

Spirits Turpentine 5 00 per gallon.

Tallow 4 00. Wool 25 to 35.

Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1864.

To A. McLean, Esq., Mayor, &c.:

THE undersigned Commissioners named in the Charter of the "Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Co." respectfully ask that a meeting of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville be called, to take into consideration the importance of at once subscribing for a sufficient amount of stock, to organize the Company and to prominently place before the State and Confederate Government the importance of the construction of the Road.

WM. McL. McKAY.
JNO. M. ROSE.
D. A. RAY.
AND. W. STEEL.
A. A. McKETHAN.

TOWN MEETING.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1864.

IN compliance with the above request, I hereby give notice that a Meeting of the citizens of the Town will be held at the Town Hall on *Thursday afternoon the 13th inst., at three and a half o'clock*, to which all persons, whether residents or not, who appreciate the importance of the objects of the Meeting, are respectfully invited.

74-2t ARCH'D McLEAN, Mayor.

AUCTION SALE OF

Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machine.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction on Thursday the 20th of October, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, a Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machine. The Machine is nearly new and any one desiring to purchase would do well to call and see it. Apply to

Lt Col. F. L. CHILDS, Comd'g Officer.

H. McMILLAN, Auct'r.

Oct'r 7. 74 lts

Headquarters Home Guard,

Company F. Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 8, 1864.

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House on Wednesday next the 12th inst., at 10½ a. m., to comply with General Orders No. 24. By order of Col W. Draughon.

1t-pd. ROB'T MITCHELL, Capt.

P. TAYLOR

OFFERS FOR SALE:

CALICOS;
Black Delaines;
Ginghams;
Bleached Shirting;
White Flannel;
Black and White Spool Cotton; Pins and Needles;
Coffee, Sugar, Soda, Copperas and Blue Stone;
Whittemore's No. 10 Cotton Cards;
150 Sacks Old Sound Salt.

Oct. 10. 74-12t

Presbyterian 1t.

Application will be made to the

next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act, incorporating "The Cumberland Monumental Association."

Oct. 8.—74-4t

Application will be made to the

next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act, to amend the Laws for the better regulation of the Town of Fayetteville, and particularly to reorganize the several Wards, and allow each Ward to elect their own Commissioner.

Oct. 10.—74-4t

DESIRABLE GOODS.

HAVING just received large additions to our stock, we now offer for sale the following choice assortment of Goods:

Calf Skins; Mourning Collars; Pearl Starch; Lily White; Hair Pins; Thimbles; Hooks and Eyes; Pins; Needles; Fine Combs; Side Combs; Black Pins; Pearl Buttons, Agate Buttons; Coat Buttons; Pant Buttons; Tooth Brushes; Flax Thread; Windsor Soap; Castile Soap; Cotton Cards; Pocket Knives; Watch Keys; Gimlets, Curry Combs; Deane's Pills; Shaving Brushes; Epsom Salts; Alum; Black Pepper; Spice; Sugar; Nails; Copperas; Blacking, Chewing Tobacco; Superior 'Oconeche' Smoking Tobacco; Cigars; Snuff; Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes, all qualities; Lead Pencils; Steel Pens; Pen Holders; Mem. Books; Ink; Percussion Caps; Fine Rifle Powder, &c. &c.

N. A. STEDMAN & Co.

74-12t No. 13 Hay Street

Application will be made to

the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina for an Act of Incorporation for the Enterprise Cotton Manufacturing Company, situated in Fayetteville.

Oct. 8. 74-8

SCHEDULE OF PRICES

FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their Schedule of Prices for the next sixty days, in that the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our finances, and consequent increased security for our currency, enable them, without injury to the producer, to lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the soldier, and it is to be hoped, to the indigent of our country. This lowering of prices must again aid in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency, increased as it has been by the rapacious greed of individuals of ALL classes, and especially of the Cotton Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be alleged for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people, in seconding our wise and patriotic Treasurer—Mr. Trenholm—in his efforts hitherto so successful, in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The Commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. Geo. W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical Schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia.

Apples, dried,	good, peeled, per bus, 28 lbs	$5 00
"	unpeeled, "	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each	12 00
"	without " "	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	2 75
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bus 60 lbs	5 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
"	peach, " "	12 00
Beef,	fresh, net, per lb	80
"	fresh, gross, per lb,	40
"	salted,	1 60
Candles,	tallow, per lb	2 00
"	adamantine, per lb	3 75
Chains,	trace, per pair	11 00
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ⅞ yard wide, 10 oz to y'd, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per lb	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bus of 70 lbs	4 60
"	shelled, sacks not included, per bus of 56 lbs	5 00
Corn meal,	sacks not included, per bus of 50 lbs	5 20
Drills,	cotton, ⅞ yd wide, 3 yds to lb, per yard	80
Flour,	extra family, per b'l, 196 lbs	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 pounds,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl, 196 lbs	37 50
"	fine, per bbl of 196 lbs	33 75
Fodder,	baled, per 100 lbs	4 00
"	unbaled, " "	3 50
Hats,	wool, each	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 lbs	4 00
"	unbaled, " "	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per lb	3 50
"	dry,	2 50
"	green, "	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, pr head	1000 00
"	" 2d " "	800 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton 2000 lbs	350 00
"	" " 2, " " 2000 lbs	314 00
"	" " 3, " " 2000 lbs	278 00
"	Bloom, " " 2000 lbs	710 00
"	Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 lbs	1030 00
"	serviceable railroad, per ton 2240 lbs	400 00
Jeans,	wool domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	swamp iron, per lb	80
Lumber,	good, per 1000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per lb	2 75
Leather,	sole, per lb	6 00
"	upper, "	7 00
"	harness, "	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	5 00
"	sorghum, "	5 00
Mules,	1st class per head,	1000 00
"	2d	800 00
"	3d	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
"	" unbaled, " "	4 50
"	baled per 100 lbs	5 25
"	shelled, per bus	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, ⅞ yd wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard	1 40
"	cotton, ⅞ yd wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard	1 75
Onions,	per bus	8 00
Peas,	cow, per bus of 60 lbs	5 00
Potatoes,	Irish, " "	4 00
"	sweet, " "	4 00
Peaches, dried,	peeled, per bus 38 lbs	8 50
"	unpeeled, " "	3 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per lb	1 22
"	salted "	2 80
Pasturage	1st quality, near town, per head, per month	8 00
"	common near town per head, per month	5 00
"	1st quality in the country, per head, per month	7 00
"	common in the country, per head, per month	4 00
Quinine	good, per ounce	60 00
Rice,	new, per lb	50
"	old, "	40
Rye,	good, per bus of 56 lbs	5 00
Sacks,	two bus. osnaburgs, each	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 4½ yds to lb, per yard	1 30
"	cotton, ⅞ yd wide, 3½ yds to lb, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yds lb, per yard	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bus 50 lbs	20 00
"	Liverpool, " "	25 00
"	Virginia, " "	25 00
Steel,	cast, per lb	3 00
Shoes,	army, per pair	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per lb	10 00
Socks,	soldiers', wool, per pair	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head	25 00
Sugar,	brown, common, per lb	6 00
Soap,	hard, per lb	1 00
"	soft, "	75
Shucks,	baled, per 100 lbs	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bus of 22 lbs	75
Ship stuff,	" " of 27 lbs	1 40
Tea,	black, per lb	5 00
"	green, "	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz to yd, per yd	1 50
Tobacco, No 1	Extra	3 00
"	1	2 50
Tobacco, No 2,		1 75
Tobacco Lugs		1 25
Tallow,	clean, per lb	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon	2 00
"	manufactured, per gallon	1 00
Whiskey,	good "	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bus of 60 lbs	7 50
Wheat bran,	per bus of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	1 50
"	unbaled, "	1 00
Wool,	washed, per lb	8 00
"	unwashed, "	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	850 00
"	wood axle, 2 " " "	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per 100 pounds,	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	10 00
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	5 00
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	15 00
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	7 50
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	10 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, pr day,	3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, per day,	1 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	75 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, per month,	37 50
Hire of horse, per day,	1 50

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disp[illegible] appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be appr[illegible] communications should be addressed to the Secretary of [illegible] Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BU[illegible] [illegible]sburg, N C.
E. V. B[illegible] Rockville, N C.
Comm[illegible] of [illegible] State of N. C.

Geo W Mordecai, [illegible]
Raleigh, Oct. 5 1864. 74-8t

Executive Department, North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 24.

A NECESSITY having arisen for calling a part of the Guard for Home Defence into the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, and Cleaveland, and of all the counties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Regiments or Battalions without delay, and proceed to divide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d, classes—those numbers to be determined by lot or draft and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commanders of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home Defence.

When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and divided into three equal parts, and a complement of officers assigned to each. When there are three, six, or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not divisible by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their men to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instructions, he will arm and equip the 1st class of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsboro', and report to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. Vance:

1t R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General

School Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN, of several years' experience in teaching the higher English branches and Latin, desires a situation. Testimonials as to character, ability, &c., can be seen, if required.

Address, BOX 27, Fayetteville.

Oct'r 6, 1864. 74-2t-pd

Lieut. Gen. Hardee.—That great and popular soldier, Lieut. Gen Hardee, is now in this city on his way to Charleston to assume command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

We have been informed by parties who were present at the parting between the General and his veteran troops, that the ovation was the most touching and complimentary ever given during the war to any soldier of the Confederate army. The General and Field officers came first during the afternoon to pay their respects and say good bye to one whom during a period of more than three years they had learned to love and revere. But the really grand ovation came after nightfall, when the humble, fire-scarred veterans came swarming in, not by hundreds, but by thousands, until there was a tumultuous sea of heads, swaying to and fro, amidst the dense pine forests, around the General's tent. They came with sad hearts, but with bands playing and colors flying as a token of admiration and respect for their beloved commander.

Amid cheers for "Old Reliable"—cheers long, loud and enthusiastic, the General came forward to make his farewell remarks. His bronzed, warrior face seemed calm, though the convulsive twitchings of the mouth and the deep but tremulous tone of the voice, told the deep feeling that lay in the soldier's heart.

He told them it was a sad thing for him to part with men who had been the brave and faithful soldiers they had always proved themselves to be; but that he felt happy in leaving them in the hands of such a tried and efficient officer as Gen Cheatham; and under whom, he did not doubt, they would fight as well, and achieve as much success as they had under his own command. He told them the commanding General would, in a few days, cross the army over the Chattahoochee on an offensive campaign, the plan of which he knew to be excellent, and he promised them that if they would but do their duty and give him a cordial and hearty support, and do such fighting as he knew they could and believed they would do, that the greatest success of the war would be the result—that Gen. Sherman would undoubtedly be drawn from Atlanta.—*Macon Tel. 1st.*

Yankee Outrage.—We have accounts of an affair between Mosby's command and a brigade of yankees near Front Royal, in the Valley, which, for shocking barbaric incident, excels probably any previous occurrence of the kind in that quarter.

It appears that on Friday last Mosby's force, numbering about 200 men, proceeded to Front Royal for the purpose of capturing a yankee wagon train, which was moving in that direction, and, according to their information, was guarded by about 200 of the enemy. An attack, however, developed the proximity of a brigade of yankees sufficiently near to support the train, and therefore the charge of our men was repelled, with the loss of six prisoners. Two of these prisoners the yankees immediately hung to a neighboring tree, placing around their necks placards bearing this inscription, "Hung in retaliation for a Union officer killed after he had surrendered—the fate of Mosby's men." The other four of our prisoners were tied to stakes, and remorselessly shot through the skull, each one individually.

Rich. Examiner, 1st.

Hate of New England.—The Hartford "Times" has a letter from its editor, at Chicago, which says:

There is throughout the West a widespread and growing feeling of dislike toward New England. I find this feeling to be bitter, and that it is not confined to any party, but is largely shared in by Western Republicans as well as Democrats. The feeling that to New England fanaticism the country is largely indebted for this calamitous war, and that Eastern men have been getting an undue share of its profits, while the West has sustained the conflict with its blood and treasure, is more generally entertained and freely expressed than is pleasant for me to hear. In this sweeping condemnation, there is a liability that but little justice will be done to those in the Eastern States who have never countenanced fanaticism, but have suffered from its persecutions. If, by any unpropitious fate, Lincoln should be re-elected and the South gain a separate independence, there is but little hope that the West would consent to remain with New England.

Barbarous Inhumanity.—Four or five hundred sick prisoners were brought to this city from Northern prisons, for exchange last Thursday, in a condition which proclaims the savage inhumanity of the enemy. We learn from them that their food was sour bread and bad meat—which aggravated their disease. When through neglect they were reduced too low to be restored to health, they were sent here to die. Twelve of them, we understand, died on board the boat between Fortress Monroe and this city; and thirty more were numbered with the dead within three days after their arrival. One of them who had been accused of theft, had been made *deaf, dumb and blind* by strangulation—having been hung by the neck till he became insensible! His tormentors then spared his life, that it might prolong his misery!

Richmond Christian Observer.

LOST,

ON Friday 23d Sept., between Fayetteville and Cedar Creek, a small pocket case of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. The finder will do me a great favor by leaving it with J. Hollingsworth or delivering to me at Cedar Creek.

Oct 3. Dr. W. C. ROBERTS.
72*2tnd

A few Important Facts
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2 880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3 700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E J Aston,
Albemarle, J W Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R B Saunders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchinson,
" F S Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley,
Concord, J Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Hillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co,
Fayetteville, N A Stedman & Co
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Lexington, J P Stimson.

Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', I Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P F Pescud,
Rockingham, J P Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
" Burbank & Gallaghar,
Shelby, R Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W O Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H McLin,
" W H Lippitt.

Address, GEORGE W DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N C.

July 25th. 1864 59-tf

THE WAR NEAR RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

The Petersburg Express of the 30th stated that Grant had undoubtedly withdrawn a large portion of his army from the lines in front of Petersburg and thrown it rapidly across the James. The Richmond Examiner of the 1st gives the following account of their doings:—

On Wednesday last a concentration of the enemy was made on the north side for an attack. The yankee batteries opened with great spirit on our line north of James river—that is from Deep Bottom to Chaffin's Bluff. This bombardment was believed to signify nothing until about 8 o'clock Thursday morning, when it was ascertained that this attack of the enemy was no trifling demonstration, but a serious and preconcerted attack. This is the signal that had been awaited for. Immediately our troops were disposed as dictated by our Generals.

The enemy mustered from the east as a cloud. We made our dispositions in silence. They attacked us about four o'clock Thursday evening, and were beautifully repulsed. When we say beautifully repulsed, we speak what we know. We propose giving a passing sketch, from which the reader will be enabled to form some idea of what is going on. The river runs due south from Richmond. At a distance of three miles from the city we have as perfect a line of earthworks as the skill and ingenuity of man can construct. Then there is another line equally strong at a distance of a mile. Beyond this is the third line. Then outside of this third we have what is called the outer line—which is always taken; and it is so of necessity. We do not know where the yankees will attack; and they always attack in force. We cannot keep a great force in this outer line, and they are always driven in. They drove us in on this outer line on Thursday. At 12 o'clock, flushed with success, led by negroes, who had been convinced that "onward was victory" by the logic of bayonets in their backs, they came forward at a headlong charge.

At Taylor's farm, which is six miles southeast of the city, the enemy met with their first serious obstruction to the march into Richmond. Their assault upon this point was made with all the confidence usually attending superior numbers. They came on at a full charge—the negroes in front. They reached within twenty feet of our works, when all of Fort Gilmer blazed forth as a sheet of flame. The assaulting column halted. Before they could rally, our men opened upon them again. The following official dispatch from Gen. Lee tells the balance of the story.

"HEADQ'RS A. N. V, Sept. 29. *Hon. James A. Seddon:*—Gen Gregg reports that he repulsed the several attacks of the enemy, made against the intermediate line of defences, capturing many prisoners. The enemy still hold battery Harrison on the exterior line. Our loss is very small.

R. E. LEE."

YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS.

Yesterday morning was tranquil enough till 11 o'clock. At that time a furious cannonade was heard in the direction of Chaffin's Farm. Owing to the cloudy sky the detonations were unusually distinct. Even the incessant rattle of musketry could be heard from the housetops. The following is Gen. Lee's brief statement of the result:

"HEADQ'RS A. N. V., Sept. 30.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—An attempt was made this afternoon to re-take Battery Harrison, which, though partially successful, failed.

R. E. LEE."

Fort Harrison is a small earthwork a mile beyond our third line of fortifications—that is to say a mile from Chaffin's farm. It was abandoned on the day before yesterday without a fight—from what cause we are unable to declare at present. The enemy immediately massed a large force in and around it, and it was intended on yesterday to recapture it by assault. Two divisions of our troops were ordered forward for the assault. The configuration of the ground enabled them to advance till within seventy-five yards of the fort without being exposed to fire, except at one short gap which was rapidly passed. The advance was made without any loss worth mentioning—some dozen men or so being wounded at the gap—and the troops advanced to the limits of the chief works, taking without trouble one of our salients. But here the advance paused, whether by order or not we are unable to say. The assault was not made. No lives were lost, no repulse sustained.

The local forces have been worthy of the emergency, worthy of themselves, worthy of Richmond. It is not proper to declare the force that went out. Enough to say that it was magnificent. We should even be ashamed that it was so large, did we not know that but a small portion of the troops that marched to the trenches yesterday were natives of Richmond. The fixed inhabitants of the place had nearly all gone before. But there are several thousand soldiers and officers on furlough, loiterers, &c., always here; and these were the chief constituents of the local force of yesterday.

It is in vain for us to come forward with words of comfort. Before now the whole State has known that the efforts of the enemy to overwhelm the capital of the Southern Confederacy have failed. We have withstood the great shock of Grant's grand army—and still we stand.

The Sentinel says:—

Grant threw a large force to the North side of the river, Deep Bottom, on Wednesday night, which with the command of Gen. Foster, already on this side, moved against battery Harrison, a portion of our outer line of entrenchments, North-east of Chaffin's Farm, while a smaller body advanced on the Charles City road. Assaulted by so overwhelming a force, the small number holding the battery were forced to retire after a gallant resistance.

The enemy then made an attack against the intermediate line of defences, but were repulsed with great loss. This repulse, and the opposition met with on the Charles City road, seems to have satisfied the Yankees that Richmond was not to be captured so easily, and induced them to take measures for acting on the defensive. In the meantime our reinforcements were arriving rapidly, placing the General commanding in a position to assume the offensive.

In the repulse of the enemy's attack on Fort Gilmore on Thursday, his loss is said to have been very severe. Hundreds of dead and wounded negroes were left on the field. The wounded negroes say that white soldiers were placed in their rear, with orders to shoot them if they did not advance.

From the Richmond Examiner, 3d inst.

From noon until four o'clock, P. M. Saturday, the detonations of the cannonading could only be heard at long intervals in this city. At the hour last mentioned, however, the reports from heavy ordnance were so loud and rapid that the attention of the entire community was excited by the firing, and forthwith the house tops, hill sides, and all elevated places were occupied by observers, many of whom, we doubt not, believed that they would now have an opportunity to witness a battle on the suburbs of the city. It was soon ascertained that a body of Yankee cavalry had advanced by the Charles City road, to the vicinity, or "within shelling distance," of our intermediate line of defences, and that our batteries had opened upon and checked the advancing column. Half an hour before dark the firing suddenly ceased, and couriers from the front brought in information that the enemy had been "driven back."

The cavalry who ventured so near the city were commanded, we learn, by the notorious Spears. Prisoners captured from this force report that the Tenth army corps (Gen. Birney's) were also advancing in this direction on the Charles City and Darbytown roads, and the object was to capture, if they could, by a rapid movement, some of the redoubts on our intermediate line. The heavy shelling which they unexpectedly encountered defeated their plan, and forced them to retreat.

Yesterday our citizens were allowed to spend a tranquil Sunday. There was no vestige of the excitement of the previous day, and only at long intervals could the booming of a distant gun be heard.

It is well ascertained from examination of the fields of the late conflicts, that the enemy has suffered immense loss. Some five hundred dead negroes lie in front of Fort Gilmer. The enemy certainly forced the front rank of negroes forward in the charge. The runaways were shot in numbers by the rear file of whites, in full view of our troops. By this means they drove the panic-stricken crowd right on our guns. Twenty five dead negroes were counted in the ditch of Fort Gilmer. Many of the muskets taken from the negro dead were found to be undischarged, and they were so wild in their firing that it is not believed that any of our men were hit by their shooting.

We learn from an official source that our whole loss in all the fighting on this side of the river since its commencement on Thursday morning will come under nine hundred, and this includes the whole number of killed, wounded and captured—all missing from the muster-roll on any account.

The Petersburg Express of the 1st gives the following account of what was in the meantime going on in that vicinity:

The enemy, while advancing in force on the north side of the James river, have not been altogether idle on our extreme right. A heavy force of infantry and cavalry was advanced from the Vaughn across to the Squirrel Level road yesterday morning, and an attack was made upon Fort McRae, near Mr. William Peebles' house, occupied by a portion of Graham's (Petersburg) battery and the breastworks to the right, held by a portion of Col. Griffin's cavalry regiment. The enemy's advance was steady and unbroken, though our forces fought most gallantly, and the two pieces of artillery in the fort poured a rapid fire of grape into their ranks. Overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers, but fighting till the yankee column had reached within a few feet of the work, and flanked by a large force sent to take them in the rear, our men were compelled to yield the fort and retire rapidly to save themselves. By the disabling of some of his horses, one piece of Graham's battery, with the horses attached, was captured. Steps were at once taken to offset this movement of the enemy, and it is thought these works will not remain in hostile hands long.

This is no doubt a serious move on the part of Grant to extend his lines in the direction of the South side railroad. He see-saws backwards and forwards across the James, and while threatening the capital with a heavy force, generally manages to advance his lines by degrees on our extreme right. There is but little doubt that we are on the eve of stirring events in this vicinity. All appearances indicate that many days will not elapse before the ball will be opened in good earnest, and that the bloodiest drama of the war will be enacted on the lines in front of Petersburg.

Later—The Enemy Attacked—Prisoners taken.—After capturing our works on Peebles' farm, the enemy halted for a while and then advanced their columns—pouring through Pegram's, Dr. Boisseau's and Mrs. Boswell's farms until they reached Mr. Rob't H. Jones's plantation, where our cavalry was relieved, and the yankee skirmishers were met, checked and forced back by the advance of Wilcox's Division. Wilcox's forces being in line of battle, at once advanced upon the enemy and gave him battle, steadily forcing him back in the direction he came.

A neat little flank movement was executed on Mr. Jones's place, which resulted in the capture of about four hundred prisoners.

The battle progressed hotly but favorably—the enemy being pushed steadily back upon the works captured from us in the morning.

Gen Hampton with a portion of his command was at the same time engaged on the right, and succeeded in flanking a position taken by a portion of the enemy on the right of Wilcox, on Boisseau's farm, by which movement he captured some six or eight hundred yankees, who were at once sent to the rear, and our force moved on.

The enemy was eventually driven into our late works on Peebles' farm, where they were again attacked. Parties who left the vicinity at the time, state the battle was progressing favorably at the time of their departure, with every prospect of entire success. We shall probably hear full particulars early this morning.

The prisoners taken from the enemy will be brought in to day. They number between 1,000 and 1200.

The yankee force engaged consisted of Burnside's corps, which has lately been largely recruited. Some of the prisoners state that they assisted in the capture of Atlanta.

In the cavalry fight in the morning the two regiments of Dearing's brigade, (Griffin's and Taliaferro's) lost between 75 and 100 killed, wounded and missing. Graham's battery also lost several men. The loss of the enemy at this point was several hundred.

In the afternoon, the losses were more severe—particularly so on the part of the enemy. Our men fired with a steadiness of aim unparalleled in destructiveness. Besides prisoners, it is believed that Burnside lost two or three thousand in killed and wounded. The ground in front of our advance is said to have been strewn with the yankee killed and wounded. Four or five hundred will cover our loss, so far as known.

From the Express, of the 3d inst.

Confronted by works from the James river around to the Appomattox above Petersburg, which no force, however strong, can successfully assault, Grant has long since discovered that his only hope of triumph lies in severing our communications and cutting off our sources of supplies. In the event of doing this, he will trust to famine. By the most persistent and strenuous endeavors, and by means of heavy feints directly on the capital and elsewhere, he has managed to advance his line slowly around this city, and gradually approach towards the South-Side railroad. He at once fortifies the ground thus gained, and so commands it with artillery and infantry, that to retake it would cost a sacrifice of more lives than can well be spared.

Having effectually established himself on the Weldon road, he next advanced and fortified himself in the vicinity of the Vaughan road, one mile westward, making a feint at the time on Richmond. A pause was made for several weeks, or until his army could be reinforced to such an extent as to render it expedient and safe for another effort. Accordingly, having thrown a large body of troops to the north side of the James, and gained some advantage there, a division of cavalry was moved across the Vaughan road on Thursday to feel our position and strength, and if possible, to establish themselves. This effort signally failed, thanks to the energy and good behavior of our cavalry, who repulsed the enemy and re-established their lines temporarily broken.

On Friday, however, a more serious and successful movement was executed. An entire corps of infantry, well supplied with artillery, fell upon our works on Mr. William Peebles' farm, Squirrel Level road, a mile and a half west of the enemy's original lines, and by force of numbers, succeeded, after a sharp engagement, in dislodging our troops. Fort McRae and a portion of the line of breastworks adjacent to it, fell into their hands, with one piece of artillery and a few prisoners. A brief halt was made, but flushed with their easily won victory, the Yankees soon advanced again, in the direction of the Boydton Plank road. They swarmed over Boisseau's, Pegram's, Boswell's and Jones's farms, but were struck on the latter by our forces and checked in their career. Battle was here joined, and the confident enemy—meeting more than his match, was forced back in the direction of the captured works, with severe loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Darkness ended the engagement, which began late in the afternoon, with the enemy still in possession of the position gained from us on Peebles' farm, and a portion of his column slightly in advance. The enemy's dead and wounded fell into our hands, together with nearly 1200 prisoners taken by our infantry and cavalry conjointly. In this battle, the Yankee loss is said to have been very large, their dead and wounded covering the fields of their retreat.

Saturday opened gloomily in weather. Rain fell steadily all day. But this did not put a stop to military operations on our right, as it had been determined to dislodge the enemy from his newly gained advantage, if possible. Their advance was early driven back by our infantry, who, during a charge, captured about 250 prisoners, and an assault was made upon the fortified position on Peebles' farm. It was unfortunately repulsed. The enemy had during the night received heavy reinforcements, and had not been idle in strengthening their works. Our loss was trifling.

During the day, Hampton succeeded in gaining a point on the left flank of the enemy, some 7 or 8 miles from town, which being discovered, a portion of his command was attacked. This was about 4 o'clock p. m., and the discharges of artillery and musketry could be distinctly heard here. Our men being somewhat hotly pressed, were compelled to retire slowly, but reinforcements coming up, they reformed, and in turn drove the enemy to their works, capturing 200 prisoners, and otherwise inflicting severe loss.

We regret to state that our losses on this day included some valuable officers, among them the following:

Gen. Dunnovant, of S. C., Col. Bookter, of S. C, Dr. John Fontaine, killed.

Col. McCrary, of S. C., and Col. Barbour of N. C., wounded, slightly.

Saturday closed with the enemy still in possession of our lost works, but no further advance, and our troops in good spirits.

The number of prisoners captured on Friday and Saturday, will amount in the aggregate to 1700.

But little was done yesterday morning, except some heavy skirmishing by the opposing infantry forces. Our troops fell back from the scene of Saturday's fight, during the night, and the enemy yesterday afternoon advanced his lines some few hundred yards. The situation last evening remained unchanged, with this exception.

Stirring events are anticipated within the next day or two, and we shall be mistaken if the enemy do not catch a tartar in their path. The route to the South-Side railroad will prove a bloody one to them, if indeed, they ever succeed in getting it.

Our losses during the last three day's fighting in this vicinity, will not exceed 500 from all causes. It was surprisingly small. On the other hand, the Yankee loss is known to have been large—but little less, if any, than 5000, including prisoners.

A Cavalry Fight near Petersburg.—Yesterday the enemy's cavalry appeared in large numbers, (Gregg's entire division,) on the Vaughn road, at Snyder's house. After considerable manœuvering, during which both sides endeavored to gain advantageous positions, our cavalry dismounted, charged across a wide field on the plantation of Col E. A. Wyatt, and drove the enemy under cover of his works near the Wyatt residence, killing and capturing a large number. Among the captures is a Major. Our cavalry are represented to have behaved splendidly, and Barringer's (N. C.) Brigade distinguished itself.

Petersburg Express.

Arrival of Prisoners from Below.—During Thursday night and yesterday morning two hundred and forty yankee prisoners were received at the Libby prison from the battle ground below Richmond. Among the captured are eighty-eight negro soldiers and fourteen officers, not of high rank, but several of them commanding negro troops.—*Richmond Examiner, 1st.*

Johnston's Brigade.—We make the following extract from a letter from a soldier in Johnston's Brigade, dated the 20th, the day after the first battle:

"We fought Sherman's army around Winchester yesterday, and by immense weight of numbers brought against us were defeated. Our brigade (R. D. Johnston's) fought from daylight till sundown and lost probably 240 men. Gen. Johnston had two horses shot under him. The brigade was highly complimented for its gallantry, and in the retreat it was charged with the unpleasant but honorable duty of covering the rear. At one time, three regiments of this brigade (scarce 400 men) were almost enveloped by a Division of yankee cavalry, but the General held them firmly together and saved the command and probably a large part of the army. Gen. Ramseur is safe and now commands Rodes' Division."

Johnston's Brigade is composed of the 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d N. C. Regiments.

Charlotte Democrat.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1864.
E. T. Williams, et al., vs. P. K. Myrick and wife, et al.
Petition to Divide Slaves.

IN this case, upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, P. K Myrick and wife Nancy, Asa Hunsucker and wife Dicy, and the Heirs of Dorcas Kennedy, dec'd, who are non residents, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them and Judgment pro confesso will be entered.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in July 1864.
70*6t] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1864.
John Dunlap, Adm'r, vs. James Beck and wife and others.
Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant James Beck is a non-resident of the State: On motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendant, James Beck, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday of July 1864.
70*6w] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

RESOURCES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.
From the Richmond Examiner

If all portions of the Confederate States were swept by the same energetic hands which sent the loiterers in Richmond to the front on Friday and Saturday, the complaint of inferiority of force would never be heard again. Many persons express surprise that Richmond, which has been a hive of ever fresh troops from the first day of the war, was still able to send forth these fine reinforcements to Gen. Lee. But it is a truth, that of all kinds of exhaustion, that of men is the one from which the South least suffers. Richmond is the precise spot on which the conscription has been most strictly enforced. Yet Richmond had still an army in its walls when the screw was put firmly down. Then what must be the force in other districts and other States where conscription means but little more than detail?

A writer in the New York World, more intelligent and candid than writers usually are on the north of the Potomac, has made a careful examination of statistics, with a view to testing the truth of Gen. Grant's consolatory assurances to the Abolitionists, that "the rebels have now their last man in the ranks; that the little boys and old men are guarding prisons, bridges, intrenched positions; that they have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force; that they are losing a regiment a day; and that the armies of the Union will soon meet with no resistance."

This writer commences his labors by first ascertaining from the census of 1860 what was the population of the Confederacy at the beginning of the war, leaving out of account those portions of the Border States which adhered to the North. The following table, or rather its third column, exhibits the result of that enquiry, from which it will be seen that he leaves out of the estimate more than half the white population of Arkansas; 530,000 of the white population of Kentucky; half the same population of Maryland; 600,000 of that of Missouri; 300,000 of that of Tennessee; 300,000 of that of Virginia; besides small fractions for one or two other States:

	Total population in 1860	Slaves in 1860	White Secess Population in 1860
Alabama,	961.201	435 080	526 431
Arkansas	435 450	111.115	200 000
Florida,	140 425	61 745	77,778
Georgia,	1,057 286	462,198	591,688
Kentucky,	1,155,684	225 483	400 000
Louisiana,	708 002	331 726	357,629
Maryland,	687 049	87,189	350 000
Mississippi,	791 305	436 631	353 901
Missouri,	1,182 012	114 931	400 000
North Carolina,	992 622	331,100	631 100
South Carolina,	703,708	402 406	291,388
Tennessee,	1,109 801	275 719	500,000
Texas,	604 215	182 566	421,294
Virginia,	1,596 318	490 865	600 000
Totals,	12,125,078	3,950,500	5,711,109

By adding the totals in the last two columns, we get 9,661,609, which was the total secession population of the Southern and Border States in 1860. That was the strength of the rebellion, when the rebellion began, with all jarring or inharmonious elements eliminated.

The writer then applies the data of the census of 1860 to the white population thus ascertained; and deduces the two first columns of the following table. The third column of this table he obtains from official documents of the Confederacy. The second column is interesting as showing the number of men now attained to eighteen and twenty-two years of age, who, in 1860, were between fourteen and sixteen:

	Men from 18 to 45 in 1860	Youths between 14 and 18 in 1860.	Troops furnished by each State up to Aug. 15, '64.
Alabama,	131 000	18,000	70 000
Arkansas,	62 000	10 000	40 000
Florida,	18,000	2,000	8 000
Georgia,	147,000	20,000	80,000
Kentucky,	100 000	15,000	40,000
Louisiana,	89 000	10,000	70 000
Maryland,	60 000	10,000	40 000
Mississippi,	88,000	10,000	50 000
Missouri,	100 000	15,000	60 000
North Carolina,	157 000	20 000	60 000
South Carolina,	78 000	10 000	40,000
Tennessee,	175 000	20 000	60 000
Texas,	105,000	15 000	50 000
Virginia,	261,000	25,000	150 000
Totals,	1,602,000	200 000	818,000

From this table it appears that the available military strength of the Confederacy, from the beginning up to the present time, has been 1,802,000 men. Of these there have been called into the field 818,000 men; and an interesting inquiry arises how many of this last number have been disabled by the casualties of war. This writer estimates that six hundred thousand have been killed; but he derives this estimate from a careful aggregation of the slain in all the battles of the war, as reported (we suppose of course) by the Yankee authorities. At the South we know very well that our losses in killed have been less considerable than this by one full half.

The total losses by casualty and disease can be readily approximated. The estimate will be sufficiently accurate, if we adopt the statements of this writer in regard to the forces now under arms in the Confederacy. We might correct his statistics if it were proper that we should do so; it is sufficient for the present purpose to adopt his own figures:

Beauregard's corps at Petersburg,	20,000
A P Hill's corps, between Petersburg, Reams' station and Dinwiddie C. H	18,000
One division of Anderson's corps on the Danville railroad, near Petersburg.	6.000
Cavalry,	12 000
Artillery, 300 guns,	6,000
Gen'l Early in the Valley,	30 000
Force at Lynchburg,	12 000
Force at Wilmington and Weldon,	8,000
Total under Gen Lee's orders,	112 000
Total under orders of Hood,	60 000
At Mobile,	15,000
At Charleston and Savannah,	15,000
Grand total,	202,000

If to these be added the troops west of the Mississippi, and at other minor points not named above, and if all deductions be allowed for over-estimates, it would be considerably within the truth to put down the entire troops of the Confederacy still under arms at 218,000 men. Deduct this actual present force from the 818,000 which have been called out from the beginning, and the total loss of men sustained by the South from all causes is under 600,000; only a portion of which has been in the absolute form of killed and dead.

It could be easily shown that the muster-roll strength of the armies of the Confederacy is considerably greater than two hundred thousand; it is probably at least four hundred thousand; but, adopting the figures of this Northern statistician, our maximum loss by the casualties and wear and tear of war has not been greater that 600,000 men. Deduct this supposed loss from the 1,802,000 men which the South possessed at the beginning of hostilities, and there remain 1,202,000 men still in the Confederacy capable of bearing arms for the public defence. One-third of this available force would be sufficient to make successful resistance on our own soil against an invading power of double the number. If, therefore, there be any truth in figures, and if any reliance can be safely placed in official statistics, we may discard two thirds of the men which they show to be still available to the South, and be able with the residue left to make good our independence.

In the light of these facts General Grant's theory of exhaustion becomes worthless; his hope of marching soon over the South, finding no resistance, is likely to be disappointed; and the confederacy, far from having lost the power of energetic resistance, is still able to present a force to defy the power of its adversary. Let the South but resolve to fight on, and we are this moment even more unconquerable than we were at the first moment of the war.

[illegible] NEWS

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Oct. 4.—The enemy are busy fortifying their new position near Fort McRae, and have shown no disposition to advance to day, or to assault our works. All very quiet along the lines to-day. Persons from Grant's rear say he has moved everything and every man up to his breastworks, and the country behind his lines is uncovered. By his last move Grant is one mile more in the direction of the Southside road, but still five miles from it.

The enemy's losses in the fights on Thursday, Friday and Saturday are estimated at over 5,000. Ours not one fifth of these figures.

Another Success by Gen. Forrest.—RICHMOND, Oct 3.—Gen. Forrest reports, from near Pulaski, Tennessee, Sept. 27th, that he succeeded the day before in capturing four trestles, three block houses and a Fort at Elk Ridge with about fifty prisoners, without the loss of a man, and had entirely destroyed the Railroad from Decatur to Pulaski, together with five large Railroad bridges which will require sixty days to replace. At about 6 p. m. in the afternoon the enemy, after fighting him all day, retired into the fortifications at Pulaski, where Rosseau with a heavy force was well fortified. Forrest's loss on the 27th was 100 wounded. The enemy's much heavier.

The enemy are concentrating heavily against him.

From the Valley.—HEADQ'RS A. N. V., Oct. 1.—Gen. Early reports that all of the enemy's cavalry have retired towards Harrisonburg, and that there is now no enemy south of North river.

R. E. LEE.

[Harrisonburg is twenty-five miles north of Staunton.]

Gen. Early sent the following dispatch to Gen. Colston, commanding at Lynchburg, from which it will be seen that the advance of Sheridan has been effectually checked:

HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 29.—*Brig. Gen. R. E. Colston:*—If the people of Lynchburg will turn out and defend the city against raiding parties, I am now in a condition to arrest the farther progress of the enemy's main force.

J. A. EARLY, Lieut. General.

RICHMOND, Oct. 4.—Gen. Early reports the enemy north of North river. His cavalry is occupying the north bank of that stream. His infantry are near Harrisonburg. After slight skirmishing, the enemy's cavalry fell back from Mount Crawford.

From East Tennessee.—HEADQ'RS, A. N. V., Oct. 1.—Gen Echols reports that the passage of the Watauga by the enemy was resisted from noon of the 29th till dark on the 30th ultimo. On the Devault road he was routed by Generals Cosby and Duke, and driven in the direction of Jonesboro'. At Carter's Station he was repulsed by General Vaughn. Colonel Deltner is operating against the body advancing up the Sandy River.

R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND, Oct. 4.—The following official dispatch from Gen. Echols, at Saltville, was received yesterday:

"We whipped the enemy badly here yesterday. He has retired in confusion, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands, among them a Brigadier General and a good many other officers. There were three regiments of negro troops, which were badly cut up. The reserves and detailed men acted splendidly. The enemy's force was about 6,000. We are in hot pursuit."

RICHMOND, Oct. 4.—Another official dispatch from Saltville, says the enemy received a bloody repulse. They retired during the night in confusion, apparently in the direction of Sandy river.

Western Yankee News.—MOBILE, Oct 3.—A special to the Register, dated Senatobia 3d, has news from the Memphis Bulletin of the 30th. St. Louis papers report the greatest excitement at St. Louis. Price's army is within 24 miles of the city; estimated 35,000. Cape Girardeau is reported captured. A large force surrendered at Pilot Knob last Monday. Bill Anderson captured a train on the South Missouri railroad; 20 yankees were captured and shot. Rosecrans has issued orders calling out the militia. 12,000 are under arms at St Louis. A J Smith is 50 miles south of St Louis, watching Price's movements.

Nashville dates to the 26th say Forrest has destroyed all the bridges on the railroads. Heavy fight at Pulaski. Roscoe reports that Forrest retired during the night with 200 prisoners. Passengers from Memphis Saturday evening report the capture of Pulaski. It will take several weeks to repair the railroads. Nashville dates to the 27th, report Roscoe slowly retiring on Nashville. Forrest is destroying bridges and trestle. A fight was going on at Pulaski and Cerro Gordo. Williams was trying to join Forrest.

Reports From Forrest.—It was reported in Bristol Wednesday night that Forrest had captured Shelbyville, Tenn. This report is not at all improbable, as Forrest was at last accounts within fifty miles of the place. Shelbyville is in Bedford county, Tenn., and on the direct line of railway from Nashville to Chattanooga.

Lynchburg Republican, 3d.

Release of our Prisoners at Camp Chase.—Passengers from the front of our army in East Tennessee, who arrived in Bristol, Wednesday night, informed the Gazette that a copy of Brownlow's paper of Saturday last, the 24th September, "had been taken by our scouts, in which it is said that the copperheads of Ohio, had released our prisoners at Camp Chase, 8,500 in number, and armed them, and that great excitement prevailed throughout Ohio on account thereof."

Important Rumor.—It is rumored that Hood's army crossed the Chattahoochie on yesterday at or near Cambleton.—*Macon Telegraph.*

The Cotton Crisis ended in France.—The Paris Moniteur says the cotton crisis is well nigh passed, and that Ceylon, Algeria, Guiana and the West Indies will soon produce cotton for France.

Reinforcements to Grant.—Grant has recently received heavy reinforcements; sufficient, we believe, to overbalance his loss by the retirement of veteran troops whose terms of service have expired, and other causes.—*Petersburg Express.*

State of North Carolina,
CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1864.
B. F. Raglin and others vs R. S. Marks, Adm'r of Jas H. Raglin.
Petition for Account and Settlement of the Estate of Thomas Raglin, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jas. H Raglin, one of the Defendants, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered, that publication of the pendency of this Petition be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that said Raglin may appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise that said Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him.

Witness, S. C. Cotten, Clerk of said Court, at office in Pittsboro', the 2d Monday of August 1864.
68*6tpd S. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.